Illinois Register.

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Illinois State Register.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

WALTERS & WEBER.

WM. WALTERS, PUBLIC PRINTER.

TERMS—CASH.

SUBSCRIPTION per year	$2 00
Do. for six months	1 00
Advertising, for first insertion of a square of 15 lines	1 00
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Do. of sale, six insertions	3 0

☞No certificate of publication will be given until the cash is received.

. Letters on business must be post paid. Postmasters are authorised by law to forward money to printers free of charge.

JAS. SHIELDS, JAS. C. CONKLING.

SHIELDS & CONKLING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.

WILL practice in the 8th Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court, and the district and Circuit Courts of the United States. Office in Tinsley's new building opposite the American House.
march 19—x1

KIRBY BENEDICT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Decatur, Macon County, Illinois,
Office in the Court House.
Sept 11—y1

Lamborn & Wilmot.
Attorneys and ounsellor s at Law and Solicitors in Chancery.
Have formed a co-partnership for the practice of law in the county of Tazwell.
JOSIAH LAMBORN, Springfield. | WM. H. WILMOT, Tremont.
Oct. 14, 1841. 12-6m*

J. PETERS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, ILL.
WILL practice in the several counties composing the Third Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Jan. 21, 25-tf

C. & F. EMMERSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.
DECATUR, MACON CO. ILL.
Jan. 28, 1842. 26-1y

DRUGS & MEDICINES—The subscribers have just received their spring stock of fresh and genuine drugs, medicines, paints, oils, dye-stuffs etc. They would respectfully invite country merchants, physicians and others to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell as cheap as can be afforded in this market. BROOKIE & BUSH.

BOTANIC MEDICINES—Lobelia Seed, Af. Cayenne, Golden Seal, ground poplar bark, gum myrrh, ground hemlock bark, white pond lily, composition, blood root, skunk cabbage, witch hazel leaves, ground and slippery elm bark, all warranted fresh and genuine, received and for sale by
April 22 BROOKIE & BUSH.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.
C. W. CHATTERTON has received at his old stand, one door south of the Springfield Book store, a large assortment of Goods in his line consisting of

Lever watches	Gold Guard chains
Gents. Breastpins	Gold Fob do
Ladies' do	Silver Spectacles
Finger Rings	Pocket Pistols
Congress penknives	Minuature cases
Coral necklaces	Gold Pencils

And many other articles which will be sold at prices 25 per cent less than ever before offered in Springfield, for cash or approved credit. 18

CONN & CHAMBERS.
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
MEREDOSIA, ILL.

W. A. Conn, late of the firm of Brother & Conn.
G. M. Chambers, late of Jacksonvile, Ill.

REFERENCES.
Mr. Jas. L. Lamb, Springfield,
Messrs. Settinius & January, St. Louis.
" Blanc, Tompkins & Barrett, do
" J. Vairin & Co, New Orleans,
" J. R. Shaw & Co, do
" Conoly & Elder, do
9-y*

WASHINGTON HOTEL—The subscriber having fitted up this house in goor order and style, is now prepared to accommodate all who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. He is also prepared to receive a number of regular boarders; his table will be served with the best the city market affords, and his bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. His unremitted attention will be bestowed to please his customers, and he hopes to deserve the favor of the public.
june 4 ly JOHN DELANY.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

JONAS WHITNEY, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up the National Hotel in Springfield, Ills., west side of the public square, where he is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers on reasonable terms. The rooms of the house have been newly painted, white-washed, and put in complete repair: and the subscriber flatters himself that for cleanliness, comfort and good fare, no house in Springfield will surpass his own.

The stables attached to the House have been also put in complete repair and in the hands of careful and sober ostlers.

Mr. Whitney hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. Five years ago when he kept the same house, he was patronized by a liberal public, and he hopes to merit that patronage again. Sept. 24, 1841.—tf8

WHEAT WANTED—5,000 bushels of Wheat wanted immediately, for which 75 cents per bushel will be given in State Bank paper. GRUBB & LEWIS.

HIDES & SKINS—The highest price in cash or trade will be given for green or dry hides, deer skins, coon skins &c.
March 11. GRUBB & LEWIS.

SHERMAN'S PLASTER.—The most efficacious and best strengthening plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast &c.
34 GRUBB & LEWIS.

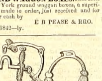
A choice lot of Principes and common cigar just received and for sale by
feb. 11 A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

GLOBE HOTEL.—The subscriber will still be found at his old stand, on Adams, near the corner of 5th street, south of the State House, where he is fully prepared to tender every accommodation to the travelling community.—His house having undergone considerable repairs he can furnish the weary with a comfortable resting place, and the hungry shall always find the best table the market can afford; in fine he pledges himself that his house shall be prudently and promptly managed, and he asks what he confidently anticipates, a just and liberal patronage.

A few families can be accommodated with pleasant and convenient rooms as boarders, if application be made soon.
April 29-3m C. G. SAUNDERS.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES—A most useful and pleasant medicine, and has proved effectual in more than 40,000 cases. For sale by 34 GRUBB & LEWIS.

GROUND WAGGON BOXES.—60 setts New York ground waggon boxes, a superior article, made to order, just received and for sale low for cash by
E B PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842—ly.



THE subscribers are just in receipt of their spring stock of Saddlery and Hardware, consisting of bitts, brass and silver plated stirrups, brass, silver plated and japaned buckles, cotton, worsted, and straining webb; stage and waggon harness, saddlers silk, thread and plush. All of which are offered low for cash by
E. B. PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842—ly.

A FEW dozen, side, fall back, and half Spanish saddle trees, just received from the manufacturer and for sale low for cash by E B PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842—ly.

"TALKING OF SNAKES," says that well known traveler, Captain Singleton, "I will tell you what happened to one of our seamen, in the Island of Celebes. A party of us had gone ashore in one of the ship's boats, and this man had wandered to a short distance from the rest of us, when suddenly, a serpent of the Great Boa tribe, thirty feet long, darted upon him from a tree where it had been concealed. The snake seized him by the wrist, and instantly entwined itself around his head, neck, body and legs. We heard the poor fellow's bones crack like the report of a pistol, as the huge animal encircled him in its voluminous twistings, while we looked on horror struck and unable to render him any assistance. The hug of a grisly bear would be a gentle caress in comparison with this."

A remarkable peculiarity of these snakes as all others of the serpent tribe, is their changing of their skins annually or twice a year as they generally do. In the spring of the year the skin of the serpent which has become hard and dry, is seen to crack and break open, and when fully loosened from the body, the animal by a gentle, undulatory motion disengages himself from it. He then appears like a new creature. His texture is smooth and glossy, which his color and lustre are far more new and brilliant than in his old dress. It is doubtless this peculiarity that has caused it to grow into a proverb. "Wise as a serpent."

The subscriber invites all those who desire to imitate the wisdom of the serpent in this particular [illegible] tion on terms which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

He will furnish an entire new suit, coat, pantaloons and vest of good materials and well made for

!!!!☞FOUR DOLLARS!!!!☜

He has on hand and is constantly making up, Linen, Gingham, and Drilling coats. Vests and pantaloons of various discriptions. Among them is a lot of very superior bombasino vests all of which will be sold proportionally low. Those who prefer bringing their own goods and having them made up to order can be suited at his usual prices viz:

For making plain tight body coats		$6 00 to 7 00
Do do	frock and overcoats	7 00—8 00
Do do	jeans coats	4 00—5 00
Do do	pants and vests	1 50—2 50
Cutting jeans and blanket coats		0 50—0 00
Do	pants and vests	0 25—0 37

State bank paper will be taken at par for work.
E. B. WILEY, North end of Hoffmans row.

FOR RENT—A two story frame dwelling, suitable for a small family. For particulars enquire of Miss Woodson, one door east of Johnson's hotel. March 11.—3w

WANTED.—A large quantity of feathers and beeswax, for which we will pay the market price in goods at low prices.
June 24. S M TINSLEY & CO.

WHEAT, WHEAT.
Thrashing and Clearing Machine.

THE subscriber has purchased the exclusive right to the patent for using "*Pitt's improved thrashing and clearing machine*" *for the county of Sangamon*, and is ready to sell individual rights to the same, and also to thrash and clear wheat and other grain. The thorough and speedy manner in which grain is prepared for market by this machine renders it far preferable to any other in use, and those wishing their grain early in market will do well to make speedy application to the subscriber at his residence in Island Grove, where the machine may be seen in operation for a few days previous to beginning to fulfil the engagements already made, or to Mr. Thayer or Mr. Levering in Springfield.
H. G. BOWERS.
Island Grove, Sangamon co.,
June 30, 1842. 49-2m.

LINSEED OIL—One barrel Linseed oil, just received and for sale by
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Just received and for sale, one barrel spirits Turpentine.
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

DYE STUFFS—Logwood, Nacaragua wood, Fustic, Indigo, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Annatte, etc., on hand and for sale by
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

BLACK INK—Superior black ink manufactured and for sale by
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

BANK OF ILLINOIS (Shawneetown) Notes Received on favorable terms by us for all kind of goods or on accounts.
July 6th S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife Mary has left my bed and board without any just cause, therefore all persons are cautioned and forwarned not to trust her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.
JEREMIAH BARNES.
Hillsboro, Ill., June 25, 1842. 48-8w.

HARNESS—1 set brass mounted double harness; also one set plated mounted single harness; also 2 saddles, Eastern made, for sale by
july 1, 1842. GRUBB & LEWIS.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Washington Daniel, of Mason county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Washington Daniel, of Mason county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts, under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the first day of October next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Dated this 19th day of July, 1842.
JAMES F. OWINGS, clk.
J. D. URQUHART, sol. 52-2w.

HARDWARE, IRON AND CASTINGS—a general assortment on hand cheap for cash, wheat, &c.
April 8, 1842 S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.

STEAM VENETIAN BLIND, CHAIR, TURNING AND CABINET FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscribers having fitted up the best labor saving machinery now in use in Illinois, are prepared to manufacture and sell at their establishment, in Jamestown, on the Sangamon River and the Northern cross rail road, five and a half miles east of Springfield,

Venetian Blinds,

Of all sizes; and colors to suit purchasers, at lower rates than they are imported from abroad. This article possessing advantages over window curtains or shades of every description, the patronage of *LADIES* throughout the state is particularly solicited—from whom orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Chairs,

Mahogany, flag-bottom, cane-seat, easy, bed and windsor chairs, of various patterns at reduced prices.

Cabinet Furniture.

Every description of Cabinet furniture, made of the best materials, in the neatest and most durable manner, at prices lower than heretofore.

Turning.

All kinds of Turning in wood, brass, iron or steel, done to order at the shortest notice.

Ornamental Fencing.

The neatest patterns of ornamental fencing made and put up to order, at reduced prices.

Bed posts, table legs, stump feet, &c kept on hand for sale. All work will be carefully packed for customers from abroad, or delivered in Springfield free of charge.

Being satisfied that no one can furnish articles in our line, superior in neatness or durability; cheaper, or on terms more accommodating than ourselves, all we ask is a call from persons wishing to buy, before they purchase elsewhere.

Cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, potatoes, bacon, lard, butter, eggs, &c. taken in exchange for work.
JOHN B. WEBER,
july 23 ly JAMES F. REED.

THE BLIND RESTORED TO SIGHT.
WM. C. Center, J. Wickersham & Co. offer to the afflicted of all who feel interested in being restored to sight a sure and certain cure for weak or blind eyes, if they have become so from inflamation in the eyes, or if they are caused with a film. We certify that this Indian Eye Salve has [illegible] using it for eight days he received his sight; and I, Wm. C. Center was blind for four months, during which time I never saw the light of the sun, and received my sight in five days after I commenced using this eye salve, after I had spent all that I was worth with the most eminent physicians that I could meet with, and they left me and said I must content myself to linger out my days in blindness.

This Indian Eye Salve is purely vegetable, and will not injure the eyes. All persons wishing to procure this Salve can get a supply of the genuine article by applying to Wallace & Diller, at their Drug Store, it being prepared by them alone, and to J. Wickersham, in Springfield, or Wm. C. Center, ten miles north of Springfield, in the vicinity of Athens, Illinois, who will keep a constant supply with the proper direction for using the same.
CENTER, WICKERSHAM, & Co.
Springfield, March 30, 1842—ly.

To Messrs CENTRE, WICKERSHAM, and Co.

I, Samuel McMurry, do hereby certify that I was afflicted with sore eyes for more than four years, the most of which time I was wholly incapable of going about without being led by some friend, and after spending my time money and patience, with the most skillfull and eminent physicians I could hear of and also after trying and persevering with all the most celebrated eye waters, and other popular preparations of the day I could find and means could purchase, but was of no avail, I still remained blind as before using them, until fortunately I had information of Center, Wickersham, and Co's., Indian Eye Salve, I immediately procured a bottle of it, and can safely, conscientiously, and with the hopes of others being cured, say, that when I commenced using the Indian Eye Salve, my eyes were in such a desperate condition that words could not picture them as they really looked. They were much swollen and in appearance had a deep blemish cast, and was raw flesh all down my cheeks, after using the salve one week I could count the buttons on my coat, and all this ghastly appearance disappeared. I now require no assistance whatsoever in going any where, and can transact business again. I do most assuredly recommend it to all who are so afflicted with either sore, blind or weak eyes, as I believe it to be the most important and best preparation ever invented for any disease of the eyes. All this can be relied on as nothing but the truth, the veracity of which I can get fifty of my neighbors to testify too.—Given under my hand and seal this second day of April, 1842.
SAMUEL McMURRY.
Spring Creek, Sangamon Co., Ills. 40 ly.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS—The subscriber hereby informs the public that he will furnish on contract smut machines, on a much improved plan, and superior to any now in use in this region.

Certificate.—This is to certify that we have in operation a machine for cleaning wheat from smut, dirt, whitecaps &c. Said machine was built by J. H. Bishop, in a good substantial manner, and does its work admirably, to our full expectation, and superior to any we have seen in use. H. & A. HICKOX.
Springfield, March 1, 1842.

As times are hard, flour and available property will be taken as part pay for said machines.—Messrs. H. & A. Hickox are the duly appointed agents on my behalf.
3-32-1y J. H. BISHOP.

COMMISSION NOTICE.
THE subscribers having rented from the State of Illinois the Depot or Ware-house, connected with the Northern Cross railroad at Meredosia, for the transection of a produce and general Commission and Forwarding business, and shall attend exclusively to the same, with the utmost promptness and despatch on unusual low terms.

The friends of our firm and a generous public will please accept our thanks and gratitude for their long continued favors, and hope, by strict attention to all bussiness entrusted to their charge, to merit a continuance of their patronage. This arrangement will not interfere with our House at Beardstown.
TAYLOR & BASSETT.
Meredosia, May 17, 1842. 42-6m.
[Journal copy.

IN the matter of the petition of *Richard H. Beach*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Richard H. Beach, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 1st day of October, 1842, at the City of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Richard H. Beach should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 20th day of June, 1842.
47. 10w. CHARLES R. WELLES, sol.

FOR RENT.—The store room under the State Register office. Apply to
March 25, WALTERS & WEBER.

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Ague Medicine,
A safe and certain cure for Chills and fever in all its complicated forms, also an effectual remedy for fevers of every description.

THIS medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever, and from the success in this mode of practice he is confident that it must be the prevailing practice in fevers. It never fails to cure the Chills and Fever the first day—bilious typhus, nervous, congestive, and winter fevers, all yield to the influence of this medicine, and are cured in a shorter time and with much more certainty than by any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

Certificate from Mr. Thomas Patton, Proprietor of of Bozelville Cotton Factory, Tenn.

Dr. Champion—Dear Sir—This is to certify the value of your pills. My work hands, 55 in number, formerly have been effected very much with the chills and fever, and your pills have proved to be an effectual remedy for the cure of that disease. I have not called the aid of a physician this year—about six dollars have covered all my expences for your pills, and they have effected an immediate cure in every case that has appeared among us. My friends in this part of the country speak highly of the pills, and think they have been much benefited by the use of them, and am very anxious that you should let us have a good supply of your medicine in your neighborhood.
THOMAS PATTON,
Tenn. Dec. 20, 1841.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Champion's vegetable ague medicine in my family for the last eighteen months, with the most happy effect. I have used the medicine in chills and fever, and in bilious and congestive fevers, and have known it used in a great number of cases within the surrounding country, and in the many cases in which I have known it it used, it has never failed in a single instance to perform a cure, and I will say to those who may be benefitted by the use of the medicine, that I do think Dr. Champion's Ague Pills are by far the best medicine I have ever known used in Illinois. R. HUGHES.
St. Clair County, Ill. March 22, 1842.

Each box contains 24 pills, 12 of which are sufficient to cure any ordinary case of Chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanying each box with full directions, and ample certificates of the efficacy of this medicine. Price, $1 25 per box.

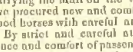
Also, Dr. Champion's Vegetable, Anti-bilious, Anti-dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases; carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with liver complaint, dyspepsia, dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera-morbus, rheumatism, scrofula, foul stomach, depraved appetite, worms, cordialyes, (which is known by a sinking depression at the pit of the stomach) jaundice, headach, and sick stomach, palpitation of the heart, diarrhea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux, heart-burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood. Price [illegible] & W, Springfield, Illinois.

Also, in nearly all of the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western States and Texas. 46-6m

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.
WE are determined to receive and forward freight as low or lower than any other house on the Illinois river, or west of the Mountains. The cars arriving at and departing from the depot, enables us to forward freight in good order, and save the rough handling that goods and freight are generally subject to; having no interest in boats, more than agents, freight will be forwarded by the first good boat, and will not be detained for favorite boats. Our friends and patrons may rely on general satisfaction from our house. The present company contemplates running in connection with a regular packet boat from and to St. Louis as soon as practicable.
TAYLOR & BASSETT.
Meredosia, June 13, 1842. 46-6m.
[Journal copy.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.



Three times a week from Springfield via Petersburgh, Sand Ridge, Havana, and Waterford to Lewistown, Illinois.

THE public are respectfully informed that on the first of July the subscribers will commence carrying the Mail on the above route.—They have procured new and comfortable coaches and good horses with careful and experienced drivers. By strict and careful attention to the convenience and comfort of passengers, they hope to merit a share of patronage from the travelling community. A coach will leave Springfield and Lewistown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, returning every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

☞Fare through $3 50. Intermediate points in proportion.
DAVIDSON, WHITNEY, & CO.
Lewistown, June 1842. 47-3t.

VIRGINIA HOUSE.
Klein's Row, Fifth street, Springfield, Illinois.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up in good style the above named establishment for the reception of boarders and travellers, the same which he occupied during the sitting of the last legislature and was well known as "Mrs. Hill's Boarding House."

Having had much experience in this business in Virginia, and Washington City, and for the last two years in this place. His house is large, convenient, and well adapted for a house of entertainment, his table will be supplied with the best that can be obtained, his charges will be very reasonable, and every attention paid to the comfort of is guests. He, therefore, hopes to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.
M. HILL.
Springfield, Ill., June 23, 1842.

REFERENCES.

Wm L D Ewing,	J Warner Ormebee,
Geo. W Harrison,	J M McLean,
M W Busey,	Samuel Dunlap,
Jacob Feaman,	Robert F Barrett,
William Wilson,	James Shields,
Judge McRoberts,	E Jones,

PRICES.

Permanent boarding with lodging,	$2 per week.
" " without "	1 75 "
Boarding per day,	75
" per day for man and horse,	1 12½
Single meal,	25

M. H.

NOTICE—BY virtue of a power of attorney given to us by the heirs of George Pierce deceased, we will offer for sale at the late residence of the said Pierce, on the 27th day of August, 1842, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of same day, sixty acres of land lying on Richland creek, 12 miles northwest of Springfield, situated as follows: Fifty acres off the west side (running full length) of the west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five, in township seventeen north, of range seven west of the third principal Meridian; and ten acres off the South side of the North half of the east half of the southeast quarter of section three, in township sixteen north, of range seven west, in the Springfield district. The land will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser complying with the law in such cases.

There will also be sold at the same time and place and on the same credit, all the personal property belonging to the said estate, consisting of one sett of smith's tools, one ox mill and other articles too numerous to be mentioned.
ELIJAH PIERCE,
CHRISTOPHER PIERCE,
Administrators.
Richland, July, 9, 1842. 50-4t.

To Farmers and Others. Bring on Your Produce.
WE have made arrangements for shipping Produce of every description, and would call the attention of farmers and others to our object, which is to send off Wheat, Rye, Corn, Bacon, and any other articles in the Produce Line, to the best market, and bring back in exchange good Cash, Groceries, or whatever might be wanted. This mode of selling will in the end be beneficial, as it must bring us a good currency. We are now erecting, and will have completed in a few days, a large and commodious Warehouse on the Rail-road Depot, with a good cellar for Lard, Butter, &c., and will use every endeavor to expedite business for those who may entrust any to our care. Any information on the subject will be given by us.
GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill, July 15th, 1842.
N. B. Goods of every description received on Storage and Commission. 50-ly.

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Barnet Field deceased, late of Sangamon county, Illinois, and will attend before the probate justice of said county at his office in Springfield, on the 1st Monday in September next; at which time and place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same for adjustment.
THOMAS WESTBROOK, Adm'r.
July 12, 1842. 50-4t.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE firm of E. R. Saunders & Co., Beardstown, Cass county, Illinois, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the firm of E. R. Saunders & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to the continuing partners, Thos. R. and E. R. Saunders, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
THOS. R. SAUNDERS.
E. R. SAUNDERS,
EDWARD TULL.
July 5, 1842.

THOS. R. & E. R. SAUNDERS will continue in a general country business at Beardstown, in the stand formerly occupied by the late firm of E R Saunders & Co., under the firm of E R Saunders & Co., and will receive in payment for merchandise merchantable produce at the cash market rates.
THOS. R SAUNDERS.
EDW. R SAUNDERS.
July 6, 1842. 51-3t.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE firm of McConnel & Bunn, of Springfield, Illinois, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled business with said firm will close the same with said Bunn, who has purchased the whole interest and is authorized to close the same.
M. McCONNELL,
J. BUNN.
July 18, 1842.

[illegible] will be continued at the old stand by J. Bunn, who is now receiving a full and complete assortment of groceries [illegible] will be sold for cash or country produce on reasonable terms.
J. BUNN.
N. B. Forwarding, Storage and Commission business still continued by J B.

LEASING OF WATER POWER—Notice is hereby given that at Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 21st of September next, there will be publicly sold or leased for a term not exceeding ninety-nine years for yearly rent, one or two lots in the town of Ottowa, laid off and properly situated for manufacturing purposes, and the use of a suitable quantity of water to propel machinery on said lot or lots. The said sale being made under the provisions and restrictions of the law of this State upon the subject.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
J. MANNING, Sec.
Canal Office, Lockport,
July 14, 1842. 51-8w

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have now on hand and are continually manufacturing cabinet furniture of every description which they will exchange for lumber or most kinds of country produce or sell at very reduced prices for State Bank paper at par, at their ware-room two doors south of the American House.

Having a new and neat hearse, we are prepared to make coffins and attend to funerals at short notice.
July 22. RUCKEL, BILSON & CO.

MUSIC.

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted."

H. G. PIUS, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Springfield and its vicinity, that he will open a music school, as soon a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained. The instruments on which he proposes to give lessons, are the Piano Forte, Violin and Flute.

TERMS.—Per quarter, $15 State Bank Paper, or $10 current funds. Subscription papers are left at the American House, City Hotel, and Globe. july 22—w4

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
Branson's new invention for Ditching, Embanking and Turnpiking.

THE undersigned, proprietors of this valuable invention, take this method to inform the people, that having made full proof of the great utility of this invention, do now, with the utmost confidence, challenge and invite others to try it in order to test it. It is a scraper so constructed that one man with two horses can remove as much earth as ten hands can do in the ordinary way, and in such manner as to make a complete ditch and embankment. It is necessa- to plough the surface before the scraper is used, and in order to carry on the work speedily it is best o have two scrapers and a plough, each drawn by wo horses, and attended each by one man.

They will sell individual rights for a single scraper or a single sett of scrapers, or the right for a County, City, State, Territory, or other district. Persons wishing to purchase will find one or both of the undersigned at the city of Springfield. All letters directed to them, postage paid, will be attended to.
JOHN BRANSON,
JOHN OWENS,
July 20, 1842. 51-ly.

CERTIFICATES.
SPRINGFIELD, July 19, 1842.

Mr. Branson's machine operated in my employ to my entire satisfaction, and in my judgment is well calculated for making turnpike or ditching.
SILAS W. ROBBINS.

SPRINGFIELD, July 20, 1842.

We the undersigned having seen the operations of Branson's scraper, do recommend it to the public as a valuable and useful discovery, and well calculated to make turnpike roads and drain our wet prairies.

E C Blankenship,	Ninian W. Edwards,
Benjamin Talbott,	John Connelly,
A R Robinson,	John Williams,
Elijah Iles,	P C Latham.

Administratrix Notice.
I HAVE taken out letters of administration on the estate of Moses Huffman deceased, of Sangamon county, and shall attend before the court of probate for said county, at the office of the probate justice of the peace thereof in Spring field, on the first Monday in the month of September, 1842. At which time and place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same for adjustment.
RHODA HUFFMAN, Adm'x.
July 22, 1842. 51-4t.

GROCERIS,
Wholesale and Retail.
FOR sale at reduced prices by J. Bunn, corner of Fifth and Adams streets, among which are

SUGARS.
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and prime New Orleans.

COFEEE.
Rio, Havana, and old Government Java.

FRESH TEAS.
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Pouchong.

FRUITS.
Raisins, Prunes in glass jars, Figs, Lemons, Citrons, Zarte currents, dried apples and peaches.

PRESERVES.
Prunes, appricotts, rasberries, strawberries, current jelly, and rasberry jam.

SPICES &c.
Mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, allspice, black and cayenne pepper, tomato ketchup, pepper-sauce, mustard, table salt, race and ground ginger, olives, copers, sardines, anchovies, pickles, and oysters.

PAINTS, OILS, AND DYESTUFFS,
White and red lead, spanish brown, whiting, chrome yellow, chrome green, prussian blue, yellow ochre, venician red, litherage glue, vermilion and lampblack, linseed oil, turpentine, copal and japan varnish, indigo, madder, allum, copperas, and ground logwood.

Window glass and nails assorted sizes; queensware and glassware, a general assortment.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
French and American brandy, Holland and American gin, jamaica rum, old monongahela, Ohio rectified, Scotch, and Irish whiskey, port, sherry, madeira, teneriffe, sweet malaga, and claret wines; brandy cherries, London porter, Scotch ale (pint bottles,) and Newark cider.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Sperm, wax, and tallow candles, soap, starch, rice, tobacco, spanish and melee cigars, sperm and whale oil, vinegar, mackeral, salmon, white fish, herring and codfish, New Orleans and sugar house molasses, cap, letter, and wrapping paper, bed cords, lines, and manilla rope, cotton yarn, batting, candle wick, and carpet chain, lemon syrup, Brown's No. 1, silver top, and sarsaparilla syrup, Scotch and maccoboy snuff, sulphur, brimstone, chalk, peppermint, castor oil, camphor, friction matches, salts, salpetre, powder, shot, and lead, tubs, churns, wash boards, seives, brooms, brushes, &c. &c.
July 28, 1842—ly.

$10,000 SPECIE funds wanting, for which the highest premium will be given at my office, over Hawley & Edwards' store. JAMES A. BARRET.
July 28, 1842.—tf.

STATE BANK AND SHAWNEETOWN PAPER—Bought and sold, or loaned on the best possible terms, with approved personal, or real estate security, by
July 28 —tf

State of Illinois, Macoupin County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1842.
In Chancery.
The President, Directors, and Company of the State Bank of Illinois,
against
Hamlet Davis, Charles Davis, and Geo. Laycock.

AFFIDAVIT having been made, and on the 19th day of July, 1842, filed in this case, shewing satisfactorily that the above named defendant, Charles Davis, is not a resident of the State of Illinois: notice is hereby given to the said defendant, Charles Davis, that summons has issued herein against him, returnable to the next term of the circuit court, to be holden at the court house in Carlinville, in and for said county, on the fourth Monday in the month of September next, and that unless at the return of said writ, he shall appear and answer, plead, except or demur to said bill, and abide by said order as made in the premises, the same will be taken as confessed against him, and decree taken according to the prayer of the bill.
A. McKIM DUBOIS, clk.
M. BRAYMAN, Sol. 52-4w-$5.
July 19, 1842.

State of Illinois, Macoupin County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1842.
In Chancery.
The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of Illinois,
against
Robert Palmer, Jr., Rachel Palmer his wife, William A. Robertson, Peter R. Dunn, John Owen, Timothy Nettleton, Samuel Nanny, John M. Henderson, adm'r. of John Henderson, deceased.

AFFIDAVIT having been made and filed in this cause, on the fourth day of May, 1842, shewing satisfactorily that the defendants Robert Palmer, Jr., Rachael Palmer his wife, and Peter R. Dunn, are not inhabitants of the State of Illinois: notice is hereby given to the said defendants, that summons has issued herein against them, returnable to the next term of the circuit court, to be holden at the court-house in Carlinville, in and for said county, on the fourth Monday in the month of September next, and that unless at the return of sait writ, they shall appear and answer, plead, demur or except to said bill, and abide by such order as may be made in the premises, the same will be taken as confessed against them, and decree taken according to the prayer of the bill.
A. McKIM DUBOIS, clk.
M. BRAYMAN, Sol. 52-4w-$5.
July 13, 1842.

State of Illinois, Macoupin County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1842.
In Chancery.
The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of Illinois,
against
John R. Lewis, Ruth Ann Lewis his wife, Calvin Lewis, Lloyd Lewis, Stith M. Otwell, John M. S. Smith, and the county commissioners of Macoupin county.

AFFIDAVIT having been made and filed in this cause on the 15th day of July, 1842, shewing satisfactorily that the defendants, Calvin Lewis and Lloyd Lewis are not inhabitants of the State of Illinois: notice is hereby given to the said defendants, that summons has issued herein against them, returnable to the next term of the circuit court, to be holden at the court-house in Carlinville, in and for said county, on the fourth Monday in the month of September next, and that unless at the return of said writ, they shall appear and answer, plead, except or demur to said bill, and abide by such order as may be made in the premises, the same will be taken as confessed against them, and decree taken according to the prayer of the bill.
A. M. McKIM DUBOIS, clk.
M. BRAYMAN, Sol. 52-4w-$5.
July 16, 1842.

Administrator's Notice.
I HAVE taken out letters of administration on the estate of James Harison, deceased, of McLean county, and shall attend before the court of probate for said county, at Bloomington, on the first Monday in October next, at which time and place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same for adjustment.
THOMAS KARR adm'r
August 5, 1842.—1-4w.

SEGARS.—10,000 superior Spanish Segars, and 20,000 common segars, for sale low by
July 1, 1842. GRUBB & LEWIS.

TOBACCO—15 boxes common and 6 boxes Virginia, just received and for sale cheap.
April, 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.

WM. FLOURVILLE,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
North side of the Public Square.

WOULD most respectfully tender his thanks to the citizens of Springfield and vicinity for their liberal patronage. He hopes by continued efforts to please, to merit and receive additional encouragement. He would be happy to accommodate 40 or 50 additional regular customers. The farmers of Sangamon and travellers who may tarry for a few days in this city, are invited to give him a call.

He is also prepared to scour cloth coats, pants, vests, &c., apparently changing half-worn garments into new, for but a trifle.
August 4.

LINDSAY & BRO. have just received a lot of goods which they offer for sale low for cash. The following are part of the stock.

Coffee (the best) sugar, tea, tar by the keg, nails, iron, castings, rope, cords, white lead, liquors, medicines, etc. etc. Also, 100 sacks salt, 20 bbls etc. We have also a lot of tobacco by the keg or half keg, meal sives, etc. etc.

WE want to buy four or five hundred bushels of Flax Seed; none will do unless clean.
aug 5 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

PROSPECTUS
TO THE NEW VOLUME OF
The United States Magazine and Democratic Review.
VOLUME XI, COMMENCING JULY, 1842.
JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, *Editor.*

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named:

Bancroft,	Parke Godwin,	J L Stephens,
J F Cooper,	Hawthorne,	Tilden,
A. Kendall,	Davezac,	Tasistro,
Whittier,	Paulding,	Eames,
Sedgwick,	A H Everett,	Bryant,
Gilpin,	Brownson,	Cass,
Butler,	Cambreleng,	C J Ingersoll.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the Boston Quarterly Review [illegible] to the subscribers of [illegible] Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages. It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed, under the circumstances, that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liability to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of views they may contain, as though appearing in the original work which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of—

Col. R M Johnson, of Kentucky,
Hon. Silas Wright, of New York,
" James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania,
" John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina,
" Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri,
" R J Walker, of Mississippi,
" Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts,
" C C Cambreleng, of New York,
" Governor Dorr, of Rhode Island,
" " Porter of Pennsylvania.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of procuring portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above Magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *Five Dollars* per annum, *in all cases in advance;* while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter, &c. the United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least, with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain *one hundred and twelve pages*, closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The Portraits for the coming year, one of which will be given in each number, will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography: a feature in the plan, which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay of at least $2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, *will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.* Committees or Societies on remitting to the Publishers $50 in current New York funds, can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country, who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a Postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally in the State of New York, will be received.

PLAN OF PUBLICATION.

The Democratic Review will be punctually delivered free of expense to subscribers in the principal cities of the Union, on the first of the month, and forwarded to mail subscribers and agents on the 25th of the month preceeding publication.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (*post-paid*) to
J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers,
57 Chatham street, New York.
1—4w.

NOTICE—WE would inform all those indebted to us by note or account that they can pay us in wheat, at cash prices, delivered at our mills immediately after harvest.
June 24. 47-tf. S M TINSLEY & CO.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.—Constantly on hand a good supply of all kinds groceries, for sale at the lowest rates for cash. Wholesale or retail. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.
April 8, 1842.

State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, August 12, 1842.

JOHN DEAN CATON, of Kendall county, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Ford.

The Election.

Well, the election is over, and the democracy of Illinois, as a matter of course, have triumphed by an increased majority. Mormonism with its raw head and bloody bones, failed to swerve the people from their duty.—Thousands upon thousands of handbills and extras, charging Judge Ford with having bargained with the Mormons, were circulated at the polls on the day of election, but without effect. The voters knew too well that Judge Ford had not, nor would not make any bargain with the Mormons or any other sect which would in the least compromit his integrity or his duty. False certificates, thick as autumnal leaves, were also spread among the people, with as little avail. The South, the democratic South, comes up with her sweeping majorities, firm as ever, and enduring unto the end in the good cause of Jeffersonian and Jackson democracy. But the South has a powerful rival to the high meed of praise, in the firm and gallant North. Ford and Moore come shouting upon every northern breeze, for they seem to have swept all before them. Many a county heretofore astray has come to the pure fold of democracy, to claim kindred and do battle for the rights and equality of man. Whether we turn to the West or to the East we find abundant cause for rejoicing—all have done well, and in the result is to be found the most certain assurance, that in this State, Federalism or Coonism cannot find an abiding place.

The flattering but false promises of the coons of 1840, the tricks and delusions they practised, are now recoiling upon themselves. Their promised good times, the people find to be full of bitterness and trouble. Roast beef and two dollars a day for the working man, turns out to be but their bean soup, and ten cents a day; and the good currency they were to furnish, proves to be but bank rags greatly depreciated, of little worth and descending hourly in the scale of value.

Ye perverse coons, will you never learn that honesty is the best policy. Will it never be that though you may deceive your minds, that though you they will in the long run for a season, their ways and turn to the good ways of truth and democracy. Behold now in this grand result, all ye deceitful coons, ye makers of false promises, ye deceivers of the people, ye who have borne false witness against the democracy, how mighty is truth against all your craft, and how powerful it is against all your malicious assaults.

The majority for Ford and Moore will probably exceed 8000, and the democratic majority on joint ballot will be at least sixty-four.

Great responsibilities will now rest upon the majority, and we doubt not they will bear themselves with that prudence and moderation which will entitle them to the thanks and confidence of the people—but of this more anon.

The Mormon Vote.

The coons now are quite as wise as was the old woman, when she said she knew the cow would eat up the grindstone. They say "did'nt we tell you the Mormons would vote for Ford and Moore, and have they not done it." Well all we have to say is, that we had no right to expect that they would have forsaken their old friends the coons, and come over to the democracy. This is at least some evidence, that they are beginning to see the light, and if they are in darkness in spiritual matters, it is to be hoped they will turn from the error of their ways in spiritual as well as in political faith, and pursue the right in the church.

We did not count their votes before the election, nor shall we reward them for their vote now it is obtained. We repeat, that if there is any thing wrong in the legislation of the past touching their interests, that it should be corrected by the next Legislature, and we hope it will.

We have not, nor will we either flatter or revile them. We are willing that they should receive even handed justice, nothing more, this is all they should expect, and this they ought to receive.

Henderson the coon candidate for Lieut. Governor did visit them and solicited their votes, no democratic candidate did. The coon papers thought they could make more capital by assailing the Mormons, and acted accordingly. They are governed always by the expedient, and never by principle. They drove the Mormons to vote against them, but made nothing out of it.

Farmers look to it!

The new tariff bill, about which the whigs are constantly talking, and which they are praising to the farmers, fixes a duty of eight cents upon each fifty-six pounds of Turk's Island salt, equal to eleven cents a bushel. Upon this duty the farmers have to pay a profit to the merchants, which will make the duty quite equal to fifteen cents a bushel.

This is the salt with which our beef and pork is packed, when shipped to market. The expense of transportation, packing and repacking, leave so little to our farmers, that every slight burhen is oppressively felt, and every additional duty on salt, comes out of the pocket of the farmer. A heavy blow will be given to our agricultural interests by this tariff bill. At Turk's Island we get salt, almost for nothing. It is made there by evaporation, and with but little labor. Its cost when delivered here, is chiefly the wages of American seamen and American ships. By its importation here we encourage our seamen and increase our commerce, both matters of great value and interest. The whigs however would have the farmers taxed to protect a few rich monopolists who make a poorer article of salt here, for which they exact from the farmer a high price, the result of tariff protection to them. This is but one item of the imposition the coons practice upon the farmers, by their tariffs. There are many other items of the bill quite as impolitic and unjust.

The better times which the Whigs were to give us....Condition of the country as described by Mr. Clay in 1832 and in 1842.

Previous to the Presidential election in 1840, the coon leaders told the people every where that the election of Harrison and Tyler would of itself make times better. Mr. Clay said on that occasion that the mere election of Harrison and Tyler would give prosperity to the country *without reference* to the measures of their administration. Well, how have these promises been fulfilled? Let Mr. Clay speak, he has described them himself, in graphic style, in his barbecue speech delivered at Lexington, Ky., on the 9th of June last. The following is the sketch, which we copy from the speech as published in the Albany Evening Journal:

"What is our actual condition? It is one of an exampled distress and embarrassment, as universal as it is intense, pervading the whole community and sparing none. Property of all kinds and every where, fallen and falling in value; agricultural products of every description at the most reduced prices; money unsound and at the same time scarce, and becoming more scarce by preparations of doubtful and uncertain issue, to increase its soundness; all the departments of business inactive and stagnant; exchanges extravagantly high and constantly fluctuating; credit, public and private, at the lowest ebb, and confidence lost; and a feeling of general discouragement and depression. And what darkens the gloom which hangs over the country, no one can discern any termination of this sad state of things, nor see in the future any glimpse of light or hope. Is not this a faithful, although appalling picture of the United States in 1842? I appeal to all present, whigs and democrats, ladies and gentlemen, to say if it be at all too highly colored."

Such is Mr. Clay's picture of the state of the country, now, under the legislation of a whig congress, and the administration of a whig President. "Is this the entertainment to which we were invited" in 1840?

How different is the condition of the United States now, as thus depicted by Mr. Clay, from what it was in the midst, or at the close of the first term of General Jackson's administration.

In 1832, Mr. Clay made a speech, in the U. S. Senate, in which he gave the following eloquent and glowing account of the prosperity of the country then.

"I have now to perform the more pleasing task of exhibiting an imperfect sketch of the existing state of the unparalleled prosperity of the country. On a general survey, we behold cultivation extended, the arts flourishing, the face of the country improved, our people fully and profitably employed, and the public countenance exhibiting tranquility, contentment and happiness. And, if we descend into particulars, we have the agreeable contemplation of a people out of debt, land rising slowly in value, but in a secure and salutary degree; a ready though not extravagant market for all the surplus productions of our industry; innumerable flocks and herds browsing and gamboling on ten thousand hills and plains, covered with rich and verdant grasses; our cities expanded, and whole villages springing up, as it were by enchantment; our exports and our imports increased and increasing; our tonnage foreign and coastwise, swelling and fully occupied, the rivers of our interior animated by the perpetual thunder and lightning of countless steamboats; the currency sound and abundant: the public debt of two wars nearly redeemed, and, to crown all, the public treasury overflowing, embarrassing Congress, not to find subjects of taxation, but to select the objects which shall be liberated from the impost.

Prairie Fires.

"The prairies are on fire" said Joe Duncan in the memorable pow wow convention at Baltimore in 1839. They were on fire sure enough in 1840, for they consumed whiggery in Illinois. But the greatest burning on record is that of 1842, when Joe himself took the track. He found fire at his heels, turn which way he would. Whenever an apostate like Joe Duncan comes before the people of Illinois for office, he will find a fire burning on every prairie, which will be certain to make ashes of his hopes.

Democratic Review.

The readers of our paper, will find in its columns the prospectus of this valuable work. The literary character of the review independent of its sound republican doctrine, should recommend it to the support of the readers of all parties. In politics, it defends the democratic doctrines, with great candour and fairness, and with an ability that entitles it to the confidence of all such as desire the spread of the true political faith.

The Review is afforded at a low rate, and we hope that some of our friends will add their names to its list of paying subscribers.

Tariff and Taxation.

By the tariff of the Coonites now before Congress, it has been ascertained that every farmer, with a family consisting of eight persons, will be taxed at least forty dollars. So much in addition will the farmers have to pay indirectly to support rich manufacturers. This is the way coons contrive to tax the many for the benefit of the few, while they preach to the farmers that a tariff is for their benefit. Disguised taxation not for the support of the government, but to enrich the few out of the toil and sweat of the many, is the design and object of the tariff, got up by Henry Clay and his coon friends.

Among the doubtful.

We have frequently noticed that whig papers, class the State of Illinois, among the doubtful States. We trust they will not insult our State by doing so in future. Always democratic in the darkest season, she now comes forth with her majority for Ford and Moore and her majority on joint ballot, to take her place in the front rank among the most democratic of States. Will her sisters not bid us good cheer?

Convention.

The majority against a convention to amend the constitution, is very large.

Jo Smith and Jo Duncan.

We have been informed that Jo Smith *did vote* for Gov. Duncan. If so, it proves that there was an understanding between them or that Smith wishes to prove to the world that he can love his enemies! We would advise Smith to appoint Duncan, General of the Nauvoo Legion. He would fill the vacancy of Bennet, in every respect, with honor to himself and advantage to the Springfield Junto.

We understand that Maj. BAKER is anxious to sell his claims to a seat in the U. S. Senate, for a place in the U. S. House of Representatives. LINCOLN won't trade with him.

Indiana Election.

The returns as far as received, show a gain of 2 democratic senators and 7 representatives, and a whig gain of 1 senator and 7 representatives. The democratic party, probaly, will have a small majority in the Legislature.

Missouri Election.

The democracy of Missouri have swept every thing before them. They have succeeded in electing one senator and five representatives in that stronghold of Federalism, St. Louis; the Whigs, with their allies, the Native Americans, have two representatives and a senator. Besides, the democrats have the Sheriff, Coroner, etc. In other parts of the State, the democracy, as heretofore, have a large majority. The democratic ticket for Congress is elected without opposition.

Kentucky.

The election in Kentucky shows a large Whig majority—but that majority is divided for and against *relief*. It is probable there will be a majority in the Legislature in favor of a stay law, and it is possible a new Bank of the Commonwealth may be established.

Mo. Reporter.

We are indebted to our friends throughout the State for their promptness in sending us election returns. They will please accept our thanks.

Farmers' Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of farmers will be held at the State House on Saturday at 1 o'clock. Though they may not be able to do much with this year's crop, they can lay a foundation now, while smarting under the lash of an oppressive system, upon which to stand hereafter. We don't blame the merchants for buying up the produce at the lowest rates, and selling it at the highest prices, but we do blame the farmers for not acting so wisely. Many of the farmers in advance are thrown deeply in debt to the merchants, giving their obligations to discharge those debts with wheat at the Springfield prices. The merchants having thus bound the farmers, hands and feet, fix the Springfield prices at the very lowest notch. The price being thus fixed, those farmers who are not in debt are unable to sell their wheat at a higher rate. The merchants in large cities seeing the prices so low here, and in all the county seats of the great agricultural States, fix but a reasonable advance upon the first price. This continues to advance through regulating the prices of wheat and flour. Is this not true? We blame the farmer, not the merchant.

The Merchant buys the farmers wheat—he employs the farmer to haul it to Alton or Chicago, and of course makes a profit. If the farmer had hauled it to Alton or Chicago without selling to the merchant here, the profit would be his; besides the time and expense of hauling it to Springfield, unloading and reloading would be saved. The farmer could also purchase his goods 50 or 100 per cent cheaper at Alton or Chicago.

Wheat is now selling for one-third more in St. Louis than in this city, and the mechanic in Springfield has to pay the merchant more for flour than it is sold for at St. Louis. What is the cause of this? Something is wrong.

We are glad that the farmers are tracing out these sad effects to their causes. All these mischiefs flow from an over-grown credit system. If the farming community were out of debt, the present crops would produce the "glorious better times," so much desired. As it is the debts must be paid at a great sacrifice of property, but, we repeat, it is not too soon for the farmers to form associations in view of next year's crops. Experiments may be tried immediately by the more fortunate farmers who are not tied to the merchant's counter, which must result in favor of the agricultural community.

Farmers Meeting.

The Farmers of Sangamon county met agreeable to notice on Aug. 6th, 1842. The meeting was organized by appointing J. Roberts, chairman, and L. H. Silsby, secretary. The chair addressed the assembly and explained the object of the meeting. After which, several other gentlemen made a few appropriate remarks.

On motion of Mr. James Barret,

A committee of five, viz: James Brown, John Penn, James Barret, Jacob Roberts and Mr. Peat, were chosen to draft resolutions to lay before the next meeting.

Voted, That this meeting stand adjourned to Saturday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the papers of the City.

J. ROBERTS, ch'm.

L. H. SILSBY, sec.

Prentice, the Biographer of Henry Clay, and one of that gentleman's warmest partizan editors in Kentucky, writes as follows of Daniel Webster, the Secretary who gave Simple Sim the laws to print. Sim looks on but says nothing, when Webster is thus abused:

"So low has the Secretary fallen, that not only do we see no attempt to vindicate him, but there is scarcely a comment even upon his conduct. He is drowned so deep, that not a ripple, not a bubble, not a stir upon the surface of the country's thought, can he make. Nothing less than a diving bell will ever bring up again to the light of day those treasures of renown which that "rich Argosie" once unandered from her deck."

Gen. Harrison's Opinions of Clay Whiggery.

The following is an extract from a speech of the Hon. Mr. Proffit, at a celebration of the 4th of July in Philadelphia:

"If Gen. Harrison had lived, the same quarrel would have arisen. I called to see Gen. Harrison after his inauguration, just as I was about returning home to enter upon a canvass for re-election, and found him surrounded by whigs, who were urging upon him the necessity of making a general sweep of democrats from office. But what was his reply? "So help me God, gentlemen, sooner than do an act so unjust, I would resign my office." I remained with him after they had taken their departure. He continued walking the room for some time in a state of great excitement. "Proffit," (he said,) "*the federal portion of the party are endeavoring to take the reins of government, and if they do, they will drive us all to perdition.*" I say the same now—"Let the federal whigs obtain possession of the government, and they will drive us all to perdition."

Who was the Whig candidate for Governor?

A wag writes to know who was the whig candidate for Governor? We would inform him that it was Charles W. Hunter of Alton but that one Joseph Duncan of Jacksonville received a tolerable large scattering vote.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

We give below the result of the election, official and reported, as far as ascertained A few counties remain to be heard from. The official returns for Governor, received by the Secretary of State, will remain sealed up until the meeting of the Legislature, according to the Constitution.

	Governor.		Lt. Governor.		1840.	
	Ford.	Dun.	Moore.	Hend.	V. B.	Har.
Adams	1402	1577	000	000	1352	1617
Alexander	000	000	000	000	424	299
Bond	428	533	000	000	551	513
Boone	257	249	260	243	222	220
Bureau	289	337	277	315	279	434
Brown	125	000	000	000	434	301
Carroll	000	80	000	000	69	244
Clinton	470	262	456	260	417	326
Calhoun	171	192	173	201	133	213
Cass	321	348	313	336	315	397
Clay	000	000	000	000	338	218
Crawford	353	389	340	295	392	421
Coles	685	1012	701	902	695	1105
Clark	579	563	547	498	611	667
Cook	1328	625	1316	633	1989	1034
Champaign	121	145	123	142	141	154
Christian	196	187	187	194	147	89
De Witt	000	000	000	000	316	293
De Kalb	214	146	240	146	197	172
Du Page	132	000	109	000	373	428
Edgar	741	679	724	655	720	783
Edwards	122	271	99	178	212	311
Effingham	293	56	311	47	207	52
Franklin	522	96	507	91	542	71
Fulton	1193	1011	1196	979	1317	1253
Fayette	611	388	588	426	645	442
Gallatin	1160	441	1157	419	1286	500
Greene	320	000	000	000	1175	870
Grundy	000	000	000	000	New	coun.
Henderson	229	247	229	247	"	"
Hamilton	555	145	589	95	557	126
Hancock	1748	711	1742	687	661	1313
Hardin	000	000	000	000	132	154
Henry	000	000	000	000	86	162
Iroquois	000	000	000	000	175	154
Jackson	000	000	000	000	337	210
Jefferson	708	233	695	185	727	210
Jo Daviess	20	000	000	000	680	1079
Jersey	415	531	420	515	360	517
Johnson	000	000	000	000	440	109
Jasper	174	95	182	70	178	78
Knox	593	519	591	494	541	740
Kane	225	000	000	000	774	810
Kendall	25	000	000	000	New	coun.
Lawrence	000	000	000	000	597	676
La Salle	1128	438	1044	521	1638	1080
Livingston	000	000	000	000	78	85
Logan	000	000	000	000	167	260
Lake	000	000	000	000	267	281
Lee	000	000	000	000	230	241
Mason	181	169	178	171	New	coun.
Monroe	636	298	613	298	563	370
Morgan	1162	1375	1145	1346	1293	1533
M'Donough	487	506	476	488	427	473
Madison	965	1504	982	1403	1184	1704
Montgomery	000	16	000	000	520	311
Macoupin	758	649	728	693	812	632
Macon	308	185	311	184	377	250
Menard	233	352	253	310	374	434
Marshall	278	168	248	160	183	209
M'Lean	424	509	489	449	531	683
Mercer	225	284	220	284	193	315
Marion	583	192	566	161	573	174
M'Henry	61	000	000	000	271	346
Ogle	278	478	270	491	266	491
Putnam	187	170	170	166	151	259
Perry	000	000	000	000	331	174
Piatt	000	000	000	000	New	coun.
Pike	000	000	000	000	1047	1149
Peoria	950	767	944	755	767	744
Pope	00	000	000	000	268	391
Rock Island	000	30	000	000	224	426
Randolph	552	595	552	585	817	715
Richland	201	242	207	202	New	coun.
Sangamon	1217	1588	1221	1563	1249	2000
Stark	187	153	183	133	154	187
Scott	313	348	316	300	575	685
Schuyler	676	555	551	561	611	732
St. Clair	1576	776	1567	757	1783	989
Shelby	773	288	778	258	751	408
Stephenson	[illegible]	200	266	258	241	371
Tazewell	000	300	000	000	991	1181
Union	000	000	000	000	636	78
Vermilion	455	968	463	931	587	1041
Whiteside	000	000	000	000	236	375
Will	756	465	711	404	1367	753
Wayne	447	199	404	158	500	205
Washington	513	205	489	189	493	149
White	000	60	000	000	539	770
Warren	383	455	369	441	521	711
Wabash	275	426	288	402	254	509
Williamson	532	115	000	000	578	103
Winnebago	414	548	399	559	321	789
Woodford	287	160	318	129	New	coun.
Total.					49476	45537

Senate.

Cook and Lake—Samuel Hoard.
Will, Du Page, and Iroquois—Joel A. Matteson, (?)
La Salle—Michael Ryan.
Peoria, Stark and Bureau—W W Thompson.
Rock Island, Henry, Whiteside and Lee—John Buford.
Schuyler and Brown—Jacob Vandevanter.
Hancock—John C. Davis
Knox and Mercer—W McMurtry.
Menard, Logan and Mason—L B Wynne.
Pike— Worthington.*
Cass and Scott—J Gilham, (?)
Madison—George Smith.*
Greene and Calhoun—R W English, (?) A W Cavalry, (vacancy for old district of Greene and Jersey.)
Bond, Christian and Montgomery—Benjamin Johnson.*
St Clair—Seth Catlin (vacancy)
Clark and Coles—Nathaniel Parker.
Edgar—N W Nunnally.
Vermilion and Champaign—Wm Fithian.*
Union and Alexander—
Gallatin—Geo Leviston,
Pope, Hardin and Johnson—
Hamilton, Jefferson and Marion—R A D Willbanks.
Perry, Clinton and Washington—John Crain,
McDonough, Warren and Henderson—P H Walker,* (?)
Winnebago and Ogle—Spooner Ruggles.*
Jo Daviess, Stephenson and Carroll—G W Harrison.

(?) New senatorial districts, represented by old senators thrown into other districts by the new apportionment. The Senate alone can decide the question that has been raised.
*Whigs.

House of Representatives.

Cook—H L Stewart, Lot Whitcomb, I N Arnold
Lake—Richard Murphy.
Will, Du Page and Iroquois—I Courtright, D L Gregg, J Hatch, Addison Collins.
Kane, McHenry, Boone, and De Kalb—A E Ames, Henry Madden, Wm M Jackson
La Salle—J H Woodworth, E Bibbens, W H W Cushman.
Peoria—L A Hannaford.
Peoria and Fulton—Samuel Hackelton.
Peoria, Stark and Bureau—John H Bryant.
Stark and Bureau—B M Jackson,
Marshall and Putnam—R F Bell
Tazewell—Pierre Menard,* M Tankerberry.
Jo Daviess—John McDonald,
Stephenson and Carroll— —— Graves,*
Rock Island and Henry— —— Harper,*
Whiteside and Lee— —— Jackson,*
Winnebago—Darius Adams.*
Ogle—Leonard Andrus.*
Schuyler—Samuel Horney.
Brown—S D Hombaugh.
Schuyler and Brown—P C Vance.
Pike— Brown,* Wm Blair, Alexander Starne,
Cass—J W Pratt.*
Scott—Edward Mitchell,* Lorenzo Edwards,*
Macoupin—Robert W Glass,* Sergent Gobble.
Jersey—S T Kendall,
Greene— Alfred Hinton, John Green.
Greene and Calhoun—John McDonald.
Madison—John Bailache,* Curtis Blakeman,* Robert Aldridge,*
St. Clair—Phillip Penn, Amos Thompson, G P Koerner.
Monroe and Randolph—J J Danner, A J Dickinson, Wm McBride.
Bond—J M Davis,*
Montgomery—Easton Whitten,
Christian—H M Vandever,
Fayette and Effingham—John Shirley, T M Loy,
Clay—Peter Green,
Shelby—J B Howard,
White—Jonh Lawler,
Wabash—John Compton,
Wayne—Edward West,
Edwards—W Pickering,*
Edgar—Hull Simms,
Adams—O H Browning,* A Jonas,* R W Starrs,* P B Garrett,* A Wheat,
Hancock—T H Owen, Wm Smith,
McDonough—Hugh Ervin,*
Warren and Henderson—M Haley,* W L Stockton,*
Sangamon—Wm Hickman,* S T Logan,* J A Brown,* Wm Caldwell,*
Knox—Julius Manning,
Knox and Mercer—R H Spicer,
Fulton—J L Sharp, H Turner, H Miller,
Menard—Elihu Bone,*
Logan and Mason— Ewing,*
McLean—Mahlon Bishop,
McLean and Livingston—A McMillan,
De Witt—J R Scott,
Macon and Piatt—S G Nesbit,
Morgan—N Cloud, D Epler, W Weatherford, R Yates,*
Lawrence—J K Dubois,* W G Anderson,
Clark—James Lockard,* J Dougherty,
Coles—O B Ficklin, Joseph Fowler, G M Hanson,*
Vermilion—John Canady,* John Norris,
Champaign—John W Busey,
Union and Alexander—
Pope and Hardin—
Johnson—
Williamson—J T Davis,
Franklin—A D Dollins,
Jackson— Bradley
Gallatin—J A McClernand, Abner Flanders, Thomas S Hick,
Hamilton—John Douglass,
Jefferson—S G Hicks,
Marion—James Marshall,
Hamilton, Jefferson and Marion—Wm Brinkley,
Perry—J D Burklow,
Washington—J S White.
Clinton and Washington—E S Dennis,
Crawford and Jasper—G W Smith* Wm Wilson

*Whigs,

RECAPITULATION.

SENATE.

	Democrats.	Whigs
Senators holding over	13	6
One vacancy by the election of Mr Moore.		
New Senate	13	6
(?)	3	1
	29	13

Two districts to be heard from.

HOUSE.

Democrats.	Whigs.
82	35

Four to be heard from.

Mr. Van Buren arrived at home.

The Ex-President has arrived safely at home. He continued to receive, after leaving here, in every State through which he passed, the warmest and kindest reception. Thousands and tens of thousands, of the people turned out every where to meet him. His reception at Chicago and Buffalo was the most cordial. The following from the Albany Argus contains the confessions of a whig paper. This Federal editor, touched by the sympathies of the people, can feel some "*relenting truth,*" and become pleased with civilities shown to the much-feared Magician, and praise "*the affair as well managed,*" and pronounce "*the show very pretty!!*"

From the Albany Argus.

Mr. Van Buren at Buffalo.

The Buffalo Mercantile Courier of Thursday announces the arrival of Mr. Van Buren at that place on Thursday morning. "A large body of our citizens, (says the Courier,) and a detachment of the military of our city, met him at the wharf, and formed a procession.

"The procession moved up Main street to the Terrace, and from thence up Pearl street to Niagara, thence down Main street to the Mansion House, where the military formed in open column; and the guest of the city, with the committee of arrangement, alighted from the carriages, and ascended to the spacious piazza of the Mansion House. Here the Mayor, in an appropriate speech, welcomed Mr. Van Buren to our city. Mr. Van Buren replied in his usual happy style, and the company then adjourned.

"An immense concourse of citizens and strangers gathered round the carriage as it stopped near the Mansion House, and many of the hardy yeomanry of Erie county took occasion to personally welcome Mr Van Buren back to his native State, which was responded to by him with a hearty democratic shake of the hand."

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser (a whig paper) thus describes an incident of the evening:

"The torch-light procession last evening was really a very pretty affair. It was got up principally by the Germans, but drew into the streets a large number of native citizens as spectators. Accompanied by a military escort of their countrymen and a band of music, some two or three hundred Germans bearing torches a little after nine o'clock, marched in procession down each side of Main street till they reached the Mansion House, where Mr. Van Buren was stopping. Arrived there, Dr. Brunck addressed Mr. V. B., to which that gentleman made a brief reply. Dr. B. then addressed a few remarks in German to the torch-bearers, when, at a signal from Major Zahm, the torches were thrown into a pile, making a large and brilliant bonfire. At the close of each speech the speaker was loudly cheered. Altogether, the affair was well managed, and the show was very pretty."

Mr. Clay.

This gentleman is recommended to the people of this country by some of the English newspapers, particularly the London News, as a very suitable candidate for the Presidency. As we think it a bad policy to take council from our enemies, he will certainly not be President with our consent.—The following is from the London News on that subject:

"Henry Clay of Kentucky, will, undoubtedly, be brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency; and if any man in the country has just claims upon his fellow-citizens for the first office in their gift, he is that man. Mr. Clay has filled every office below those of President and Vice President, with pre-eminent ability, and with unquestioned integrity—in the most satisfactory and beneficial manner to his country, and with the greatest honor and the truest fame to himself. Gen. Winfield Scott, the commander-in-chief of the American army, is also in nomination for the Vice Presidency by the same party which will support Mr. Clay for President. General Scott is as conspicuously known as a gentleman, a scholar, an enlightened and patriotic citizen, as he is for being a skilful, judicious, and gallant soldier. The people of the United States would do themselves honor and service by the election of Mr. Clay and General Scott to the two highest offices in the Government.

"Daniel Webster the present able Secretary of State, will not, in all probability, be a candidate for either office. His talents and his services have rendered him the idol of his own part of the country—the New England States, but strong sectional feeling, arising from local causes, which will, it may be hoped, subside, in a few more years, would, at present, shut him out from the remotest chance of success."

Order Reigns at Warsaw.

Every Suffrage press has been silenced in Rhode Island, and not a print there dares relate the truth, but that outrages are practiced on private rights, while the royal press desires the world what every man and woman in that colony knows to be passing before their eyes. The Daily Express, the Suffrage organ, was warned to quit the building of which it had a lease; and to enforce this summary ejectment, threatened with a squad of lawyers to put it out; and that press is silenced by threats of violence, as effectually as Constantine silenced the liberty presses of Warsaw.

Boston Post.

Proceedings in Hancock.

The following proceedings of a meeting of the people in Hancock, did not reach us in time to insert them previous to the election. We insert them now as a matter of record for future reference.

LA HARPE, Hancock co., Ills.

On Friday, July 22, a number of candidates for offices in Hancock county, on their electioneering tour through the county, visited the La Harpe precinct. The citizens assembled about 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of listening to the addresses of the candidates, and organized the meeting by appointing Miles Wilcox, chairman, and James Reynolds, secretary.

The discussion was commenced by Wm. H. Roosevelt, Esq., of Warsaw, who announced himself as the "anti-Mormon" candidate for the Senate, being the nominee of the convention held at Carthage 30th May last. He regarded the party distinctions of whig and democrat of subordinate interest compared with the very momentous subject of political Mormonism and anti-Mormonism. He solicited the suffrages of all citizens who were not Mormons, deeming it their duty to resist the encroachments of that society. He thought the charter of the city of Nauvoo too liberal—unconstitutional—and their government a usurpation of more power than was compatible with the republican character of the State.

Mr. Roosevelt was followed by J. C. Davis Esq., of Carthage, who announce himself as the democratic candidate for senator. He defended the charter of Nauvoo city, that it contained no greater privileges than Chicago, Springfield, or Quincy, &c. He had been a member of the anti-Mormon convention at Carthage, but had withdrawn from it, in the intrigues of some members of that convention—thought Mr. Roosevelt was used up, as well as the anti-Mormon party—that Mr. Roosevelt would yet return to the field. He was a democrat of the true blue, always had been, went the whole hog—called upon the democrats to support him.—Mr. Roosevelt made a rejoinder.

Mr. T. H. Owen, of Carthage, followed—announced himself as an *independent candidate* for the "lower House"—spoke briefly of State policy—and enlarged upon the present State of parties in the county—was a nominee of the anti-Mormon convention at Carthage—permitted his name to be used in the convention as a candidate for the senate—was impelled to support that convention, by the nominations made by the Mormons—but those nominations being abandoned, he conceived that no ground remained for preserving an anti-Mormon party—men should always be held guiltless of a fault when they repented and abandoned the transgression—he thought the charter of Nauvoo city no more liberal than others in the State—he had always been a true democrat—would represent all the county alike without respect to religion.

Wm. Smith, of Nauvoo, next took the floor as a democratic candidate for representative—was a Mormon, but did not offer himself as a Mormon, but a democratic candidate—had always voted the whole democratic ticket, and always would, so he would control his vote.

D. M. Mathews, of Carthage, next addressed the meeting as an independent whig candidate for representative—spoke in favor of a National Bank, a protective tariff, and proposed a plan for paying off the State debt, by selling all State property in railroads, &c. for State stocks, and also pay taxes for many years in advance in State bonds.

W. D. Abernethy followed, as an anti-Mormon candidate for school commissioner, spoke of sundry intrigues relative to nomination of candidates for county offices—solicited votes of all the citizens of the county, and if elected would serve them impartially.

Mr. Bartlett, democratic candidate for the same office, declined speaking, having been treated courteously by Mr. Abernethy, and the meeting having been much protracted.

During the whole discussion, very little allusion was made to the great questions of State policy which are of such interest to the county at the present time. These important topics in the estimation of the candidates were wholly merged in the local questions of Mormonism and anti-Mormonism, whigism and democracy, as party epithets in the county. These patriotic men professed a strong desire to enlighten the public upon the important subjects of the currency, State debt, tariff, and other matters involving our prosperity, but not these subjects been thrown into the shade by the momentous struggles of candidates for county offices. These subjects of national interest might very appropriately have been discussed on ordinary occasions, but the election is near at hand, and our property and happiness, in a civil, religious, and political point of view is suspended upon the success of each individual who now perils his reputation in the political canvass, in order to avert the calamities which now threaten this county. Only promote each one to office, and the dangers and corruptions of Mormonism, anti-Mormonism, whigery and democracy, need no longer be feared.

One circumstance was highly creditable to all the speakers—each one kindly informed us that he was a pure patriot, the real Simon pure, and had never been true to his party—the anti-Mormon felt the perils which awaited the prominent species of our religion, and the independent candidate saw no such danger—had always been devoted to principle, and abhorred the intrigue which had disgraced the proceedings of the anti-Mormon convention—only one thing was necessary in the bearer to convince him that each speaker was a moral hero of spotless integrity and lofty patriotism, and that was a wish to defend and preserve each address without comparison with any other, or by this comparison the charges of corruption seemed to be reciprocal and led to the inference that all were destitute of consistency and devotion to principle.—When the speakers had finished their remarks, a motion was offered and carried that a committee of five persons be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting. The chairman announced the following persons as the committee, viz: Samuel James, Dr. Charles Cheaster, James Reynolds, J. J. Hicok, and L. K. Chaffin.

The committee, after retiring a short time, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois is suffering serious embarrassment from the disordered state of her finances, the pressure of a large State debt, and the prostration of her credit at home and abroad, which disasters have been induced, in great part, by unwise legislation of former years. Therefore,

Resolved, That it becomes the duty of the citizens to attend to the means of remedy, and devise such measures, by the aid of judicious and economical legislation, as may arrest the downward tendency of our financial interests, and prepare the way for a more prosperous condition of things.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all citizens of the commonwealth, without regard to religious opinion or party bias, to select for office men of integrity and capacity, whose character may afford the best guaranty of fidelity in the discharge of official duty.

Resolved, That we deem it highly injudicious to elevate to offices of trust and responsibility men who have signally failed in the management of their affairs in a subordinate condition of life through incapacity, indolence, or want of integrity; since, in that case, the interests of the many are committed to agents who will, in all probability, manage as disastrously for the public as formerly for themselves; but in all cases honesty and capacity should be the only passport to power.

Resolved, That we highly disapprove the course pursued by office seekers to encourage party strife, whereby the liberty of the country become influenced, and induce them to vote without proper discrimination, at the very time when the utmost vigilance is necessary.

Resolved, That we regret the influence which has been exercised in the councils of the State by swindlers and speculators who had little in jeopardy, whereby a system of speculation in lands and visionary works of improvements was devised and put in operation, which enabled the speculator to realize a rich harvest of gain, while the steadfast citizen whose labor and means were employed in view of profits from the same scheme suffered most by its failure.

Resolved, That whereas the scramble for office in this State, on the part of swindlers, speculators, loafers, and land-sharks, has a tendency to drive honest men into retirement and leave the public interests under the control of incompetent officers; therefore we will embrace every suitable occasion to discountenance the army of demagogues, who use no suitable effort to secure independence and a reputable standing in society, but are sure to pervade the country when an election is near at hand, like a swarm of Egyptian locusts, and tease the community with their importunities for office.

Resolved, That the practice among candidates for office of vacillating between different parties, formed chiefly by their own measuring, and professing and promising any and every thing which at the moment may seem to them calculated to procure votes, and at the same time vilifying, and traducing the character of rival candidates, is highly disreputable, and incompatible with the character of high minded and honorable men.

Resolved, That we cheerfully avail ourselves of the present opportunity to express the high gratification we have received from the presence of so many distinguished visiters, and we hope the reception afforded them in our humble way, may be remembered by them with pleasure long after the interest of the present occasion shall have passed away.

Important Fact.

The Madisonian makes the following important announcement:

"The Land Fund.—A correspondent asks us, if there is really any money to distribute to the States. We beg leave to inform our correspondent that *there is not only no money to distribute but that* THE WHOLE OF THE LAND FUND HAS BEEN EXPENDED IN PAYING THE MEMBERS THEIR EIGHT DOLLARS PER DAY, DURING THE LAST SEVEN MONTHS, WHILE THEY HAVE BEEN DOING NOTHING"

What a disgraceful comment is this upon the electioneering assurances of these whig members of Congress, that the States, were to get some five or six millions of dollars a year, in consequence of the passage of the Distribution bill!

From the Washington City Index.

Impeachment of the President.

When Mr. Botts moved his determination to "heed" the President "or die," his words were considered but as the idle vauntings of passion; but his hate hath been nursed, and now articles of impeachment are determined upon. To this Mr. Botts stands pledged to the country, by a solemn declaration, made in the face of the assembled Representatives of the people; and for this, from the best sources of information, we are assured, the said articles of impeachment are being matured. Well, be it so. "If Cassio kill Roderigo, or Roderigo kill Cassio, or each do kill the other, makes my gain," said Iago, and we are so unwilling to detract from the beauties of the poet by paraphrase.

But to what will this lead? Does Mr. Botts expect that the constitutional majority will be found in the Senate to convict the President? Oh, no. What is his offence.—An abuse of constitutional prerogative, by the exercise of the veto power. The offence is of questionable criminality, and may not be deemed an offence but by a disappointed faction. Whence, then, the hope of success?—"The House of Representatives," says the Constitution, "shall have the whole power of impeachment." (Const. U. S. I. 3.) The House of Representatives, by a majority, can prefer articles of impeachment, and the President becomes *ipso facto* suspended from his high office until the Senate shall have tried him; on Mr Mangum, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the devoted friend of Mr Clay, then devolves the duties and the responsibilities of the Presidency, and with the well-known sentiments respecting a National Bank, he will not hesitate to approve a Bank charter, to which the wanton majorities of the two Houses may hurry through the legislative branches of Congress, in the interval between impeachment and trial of the President. The conscious charge of the Distribution Act, may also be expurgated. "To what base uses may we not come, Horatio?" Mr. Botts plays with the desperation of a ruined gamester. But in a matter of such vital importance, the people will exercise the veto power to the confusion of the Whigs. Let them but dare to attempt the passage of a Bank charter, or any other obnoxious measure under such circumstances, and the people would come like a mountain torrent, and purge the walls of Congress, a la Cromwell, of the men whom they sent here to transact the business of the people, and not to intrigue for the succesorship.

TROUBLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The miners in and about Pottsville having struck, not except for higher wages, but for payment in money, and not orders, the trouble had arisen to such height on Saturday, that the military were ordered out. About 2000 of the operatives have left off work, and were taking measures to force others to follow their example. The following are the latest particulars:

Mount Carbon, July 10,—11 P. M.

I have just arrived here, and find encamped, or garrisoned at the hotel, the two companies from Orwigsburg, and one company from Schuylkill Haven.

They are, at the present writing, resting on their arms, watching the movements of the enemy, who are mustered up a hill, a little above half a mile off. I have not yet had time to go amongst them, (the enemy,) or I might be enabled to give you farther particulars.

I understand that a company of artillery are expected from Reading, and an independent company from Minersville.

A large number of the democrats of Philadelphia dined at Lebanon, on the 4th, George M. Dallas presiding. The Tyler men, dining near by, sent a toast to the democrats. These democrats, in due time, returned one expressive of their willingness to sustain Mr. Tyler in all his democratic measures, but their unwillingness to form any entangling alliances with *parties*. The following is the toast which the friends of the President sent to the democrats:

"*Our Democratic fellow citizens dining at Paschals.*—We hail them as the anniversary of our National Independence as worthy disciples of the father of Democracy."

The following is the toast in reply:

"*The President of the United States*—A fair and honest support of all his measures, involving no sacrifice of the principles of democracy, and tending to the welfare of the Union. But as a party we make no alliances, our course is independent and onward, and we look to the justice of our cause for success.—Truth is mighty, and must prevail."

The true issue: A tariff for revenue or a tariff for protection.

In our last we alluded briefly to the deception, attempted to be palmed on the people by some of the coon leaders in regard to the tariff. These leaders charge that the democratic party are in favor of *direct taxation*, and are opposed to the tariff system. This is untrue. Surely the Democracy ought to know what they are for; they have ever been opposed to a direct taxation. In fact, it was the democracy, under Jefferson, that abolished the system of direct taxation.

The democratic party are opposed to a *high* protective tariff, such as was enforced in 1828 under Mr. Adams. They are for a *moderate* tariff, sufficient to meet the wants of an economical Government.

The following able extract from a letter of Senator YOUNG, on this subject, should be read by all our citizens of all parties:

Extract from a Letter of Judge Young to the Citizens of Illinois.

High Protective Tariff----Home League, ect., and a Tariff for Revenue affording incidental Protection.

Here the parties again differ; the Whigs being in favor of a high protective tariff of duties, in many instances amounting to an exclusion of the foreign article, while the Democrats are in favor of a tariff for revenue, affording incidental protection only. It has been seen that the current ordinary expences of the Government, judging from the actual expenses of 1841, and the expenditures estimated and recommended for 1842, are to be arranged under this Administration, at about $25,000,000 per year. It has been also seen that we have a debt already authorized, and which is now or will soon be contracted, amounting to twenty-four millions and three quarters, the annual interest upon which will be more than one million and a half, while the principal should be gradually paid.

Can the money for these purposes be raised by a tax upon imports, without imposing unreasonable burdens upon the people, if indeed it can be so raised at all? It is impossible to make any precise and certain calculations upon these points, because it is impossible to tell, with certainty, what our exports, or our imports, will be for any future year or number of years. The members in that branch of Congress to which I belong who ought to be most competent to make estimates upon these points, (I mean Mr. Clay of Kentucky, upon the one side of politics, and Mr. Woodbury, of New Hampshire, late Secretary of the Treasury, upon the other,) have made their calculations.—They both assume, what it is very plain must be true, that the imports must be principally regulated by the exports, and that, however, this rule my vary for a single year, occasioned by the fluctuations of trade, or by the making of loans abroad by associations, States, or exportations, the avails of a large portion of which are always brought home in the shape of goods imported, it must always be a sound rule in practice, when applied to a series of years. It matters not whether our exports consist of the products of our labor, or of gold and silver, so far as this comparison is concerned. All are alike our exports, and they must go to pay our debts abroad, to purchase our foreign merchandise, or must be sold for gold and silver to be imported. In that sense too all are alike our imports. But all our imports are not alike dutiable, and the gold and silver coin and bullion, coming into the country, are among the few articles not now taxed.

Making the necessary variations, in their various calculations, for the fluctuations in trade, for our foreign debt, national, State, corporate, and commercial, the interest upon which must be paid, these great financiers have not varied very widely in their estimates, and have supposed that our imports which can be taxed to raise a revenue will, for a series of years to come, not exceed from ninety to one hundred millions per year.—This, of course, is excluding from the calculation all the articles of import which are to be imported free from duty; but I believe that the calculations to which I allude more particularly did not, upon either side, exclude tea and coffee, but contemplated that they would be taxed. I believe all the estimates were made upon the basis that gold and silver coin and bullion should be free articles.

A further point was much agitated, and upon it there was a wide difference of opinion, in many respects. I refer to the question of what duty any given article of importation, or class of merchandise, would bear, before either the importation would stop on account of the tax, the article be smuggled, or the consumption in the country be suspended in consequence of the increase of price. As one instance, it was urged, that if a high duty should be placed upon jewelry, precious stones, and the like, there would be no revenue obtained upon their importation; because all would be smuggled, as the bulk was so small and the value so great as to afford every inducement and facility. Again, it has been suggested that if a high duty be imposed upon tea and coffee, the consumption of those articles will be so much diminished, and consequently the import, as to afford less revenue than a low duty. So with the coarse and cheap cottons. If a high duty be imposed, though it may benefit our manufacturers, it must exclude the importation, and consequently produce no revenue. These remarks might be extended to great length, but a few examples will suggest to you the whole importance of the point discussed.

All these articles, and hundreds of others which stand upon the same footing, are put down to make the ninety or one hundred millions of dutiable imports; and if the arrangement of our tariff shall exclude any of them, or shall diminish the amount of either ordinarily imported, to precisely that extent must the gross amount of dutiable imports be diminished, and consequently the amount of revenue collected, at any fixed rate of duty.—Still I will assume that the *whole* amount of dutiable articles will be one hundred millions, and then we see that a tax of twenty-five cents on every dollar must be realized to the treasury, over and above all the expenses of the collection, merely to raise the twenty-five millions of revenue to be raised to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. If, then, a part of this amount of imports will not bear a duty of twenty-five per cent., without stopping the importation, some other part, equal in amount, must bear as much more than twenty-five per cent., as that may be less, or we fail to get the aggregate of $25,000,000, of revenue. It is confidently believed that a large amount of the imports will not bear more than twenty and a half per cent., without either stopping the importation, or promoting smuggling, which is destructive of all revenue. If this be so, then another large portion must bear thirty-seven and a half per cent. duty, or the treasury will be in want. So the pressure of the times may diminish the imports for some years yet to come, and the fluctuations and changes of trade may bring with them disappointment as to this source of the treasury.

It will not have escaped your observation that, in these remarks, I have left the interest and principal of the public debt wholly unprovided for. The interest is more than a million and a half per annum, and certainly we ought not to think of providing a sinking fund for the principal of less than a million and a half, for at that rate it will take about seventeen years to pay it off.

Can we then spare the three millions of revenue from the public lands for distribution, and not certainly create the necessity of a direct tax to exactly the same amount to meet the interest and principal of this national debt; for we must not forget that when we cannot raise money enough to supply the treasury by a tax upon imports, the only way to raise it is by a direct tax? So if we make a tax to protect our manufactures which shall exclude imports, we must make up to the treasury its loss of revenue by direct taxation. I know that some of our honest and patriotic people have been accustomed to think that there was no limit to our power to raise revenue by a tariff, and that the more tariff we have the more revenue we shall get, and the more protection our domestic manufactures will receive. Will they recollect truth adage, "That we have our cake and eat it;" that if we do import, we can raise a revenue by a tax upon imports; that if we do not consume foreign goods, they will not be brought to the country; and that if we do not get our revenue by a tax upon imports, it must come from a tax upon our property, our houses, and our farms?

I will give you a few simple facts, in the way of statistics taken from official and authentic tables to show how these things operate. It is contended by many, that our country would be more independent, and our condition in every respect better, if foreign merchandise could be excluded altogether, and our manufactures encouraged—that we of the West and South should purchase the manufactured articles of the East and North, and they in return would purchase our produce: never was any thing more fallacious. It is of course known that all our revenue is derived, under existing laws, through the custom house, by duties imposed on the importation of foreign merchandise; and the amount of money required to support the Government was stated by Mr. Clay at twenty-five millions of dollars. Now stop this importation of foreign goods, and what becomes of your revenue? How is the deficiency to be supplied? The question is not difficult of solution. It must be supplied by a direct tax on the people, as it is in part supplied in England at the present day. We should then have domestic imposts, excises, and United States taxes to pay, in addition to our State, county, corporation, and road taxes. Such a tax would fall peculiarly heavy upon the people of the West, as direct taxes by the constitution of the United State are to be apportioned among the several States, "according to their resepective numbers," and not according to the *wealth* of the respective States. Thus one of the old States, having ten times the wealth of Illinois, but with no more federal population, would pay the same tax only. Those who were old enough, will remember, during the late war with Great Britain, when our importations of foreign merchandise were nearly cut off for a time, in consequence of the war, and we were reduced to the necessity of resorting to a direct tax, how it operated upon the States. For nothing is more odious to the people of this country than a direct tax.

Besides this, what would become of our ships and men engaged in this foreign commerce? We have in all about fifteen thousand ships—making together 2,180,764 of tonnage, and manned by 60,000 seamen. Of these it is estimated, by competent persons, that 4,498 ships, with 889,764 of tonnage, and employing about 30,000 seamen are employed in our foreign trade: constituting by far the best part of our commercial marine; the largest and best ships, and most experienced officers and seamen being always required for the foreign service.

Again if we tax British and French commodities unreasonably high, upon what will they retaliate? Not upon the manufactured articles of New England, but upon the cotton, tobacco, and bread stuffs, mainly of the South and West. The burdens to be borne in support of such a contest would not therefore be reciprocal; and this has been the constant complaint of the South against the high protective principle. For instance, the annual product of cotton is estimated by Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, at 2,000,000 of bales, of which he says only about 300,000 bales are consumed in the United States; 1,700,000 bales, therefore, must seek a foreign market. Of the tobacco grown in the United States about 130,000 hogsheads are annually sent abroad for a market. In 1840 the number was 119,000 thousand hogsheads, and in 1841 upwards of 147,000 hogsheads. And so with wheat and other produce. Liverpool and Havre are our two best markets. The proportion of American cotton used in the French consumption is stated at eighty-seven out of every one hundred pounds, including all other countries; while four-fifths of the French imports of foreign tobacco are from the United States. In regard to England, it is stated in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, from a pamphlet recently published in that country, by a Manchester cotton manufacturer, "that a population of upwards of a million of the inhabitants of England are supported by the various branches of cotton industry, and are dependent for the raw material of the United States." Hemp is also a leading article among our staple commodities, is intimately connected, and must depend in a great degree on the success of the cotton trade—inasmuch as a very large portion of it is manufactured into bagging and bail rope, and is used at the South and Southwest, in the bailing up of cotton intended for the market. If we do not purchase from them will they purchase from us? But our opponents say, why purchase such luxuries as wines and silks from France. I admit that wines are not in very good odor at present; but I answer the question by asking in return; are not silks quite as useful as tobacco? And if England purchase some of our raw cotton, why not purchase some of it from them when it assumes the form of the manufactured article? Nations, like individuals, must live and let live, and exchange commodities when both are accommodated by the arrangement—just as a farmer is, when he gives a few bushels of wheat for a sack of coffee or a barrel of sugar. Still we must have a revenue to support the Government, and to that extent we may levy duties favorable to domestic industry; as we should always give the preference to our own manufacturers, when the other great interests of the country are not injured by it.

A word now in regard to the English corn laws, which are supposed in a great degree to exclude our bread stuffs from the British market. Although this is ostensibly the case, yet in its effects upon our trade, it does not so operate; as a large portion of our wheat and flour has found a market there of late, at good prices, through the Canada market, as colonial produce. It is moreover said, that this course of trade is even winked at by the British ministry who are not ignorant of it, but who at the same time would be unwilling perhaps to repeal the corn laws on account of the land interest of the kingdom. One of the best informed gentlemen in this city expressed to me the opinion a few days ago, that the last thing that should be desired by the wheat growing States bordering on the lakes ought to be the repeal of the English corn laws. "Now," he said, "you have a good market through Canada, with more than a fair chance with the Continent; when, if these laws were repealed, the Continent and the Black sea might prove to be more than a match for you." One of the greatest advantages they would possess over us in such a competition, is, that their bread stuffs are not so liable to damage in the transportation as ours.

The violated pledges of the Coon party.

Extract from a Speech of Mr. Watterson, of Tennessee on the Veto Message, July 2, 1842.

Well Sir. I pass then from the bloody cruelty and abolition of this one man, to the violated pledges of the whole party. I have something further to say about the violation of this deceitful watchword of the Whig party.—

"PROSCRIPTION SHALL ITSELF BE PROSCRIBED."

How has this solemn and oft repeated pledge been redeemed? Have no faithful and competent Democrats been removed, only because they were Democrats, and to make room for needy partisans, who unblushingly claimed the office as the reward for party services! Let the disgraced records of the country establish the fact. Let the open and notorious declarations of Whig Senators, who publicly said that they would confirm the nomination of no Democrat to any office, until the President publicly proclaimed his withdrawal from the Whig party and joined the Democrats. Let the facts of a case that occurred in my own State, settle this question. A vacancy took place in the office of Marshal for Middle Tennessee. Mr. Thomas Claiborne applied for the office. He was, years ago, a member of this House—long a member of the Legislature of Tennessee—a lawyer of respectability, whilst he practised at the Nashville bar—a worthy member of the Baptist society of Christians, and as honest a man as ever drew the breath of life. But he was a friend to Jackson, and a Democrat—for these causes he was rejected by Whig Senators. So shameful was the act, that they were forced to excuse it, on the plea of his embarrassments. True, he was embarrassed, but chiefly by the payment of security debts. He never shuffled his property—but paid up like an honest man, though it brought poverty on an excellent and accomplished family. How many of his rejec[illegible] would have acted as well, under like circum[illegible] did a Whig Senator find embarra[illegible]solvency any hindrance in the w[illegible]nds to appointments to office? [illegible] charges to Venezuela and to Portugal the question. Let them say, by this rule, what chances they would have had to reach their present high stations. To be a Democrat, and poor, is a stench in the nostrils of your modern, newborn "whigs; but to be a member of all "the talent and decency party," and insolvent for thousands, is the very highest recommendation to office! Sir, I admit that the motive for violating their pledges often and solemnly given before the election, was a strong one. They had their own hungry and rapacious friends to satisfy with the spoils of office. From the day of his inauguration, President Harrison was besieged by a host of hungry, starving office-seekers—five thousand would scarcely be half the number. The news-papers of the day inform us that they followed him to the White House, they filled it up to overflowing; they poured themselves not only into the public, but the private rooms, and not a few were said to have pressed into the kitchen. The good and generous hearted old man did not know what to do with them. He sent for the Marshal, but he was found to be armed with no authority to clear the house. He made an appeal to the throng—they would hear nothing but from the old man himself; he came forward, and addressed the crowd—they seemed somewhat moved by his appeal, and appeared to be about to retire, when unluckily one of them pulled out a bundle and begged the General to look over it by the morning; this started others—they rushed forward—the President first filled pockets, then his hat, and looking mournfully to the Marshal, besought his aid; he came to his aid; filled his pockets, then his hat, &c., &c., until the whole affair became one of perfect ridicule. Sir, this was not the affair of a single day—it was repeated nearly every day—from morn till night, and almost till midnight—until they brought down his gray hairs with more than sorrow to the grave. Yes, sir, the office-seekers literally killed and murdered their own President,* and yet they dare repeat the old slander against the Democrats, that "they are *the spoils party*." When did the Democrats butcher 1,700 men, and mark for the slaughter 3,000 more? When did they throng the President's mansion so like the myriad vermin of a dead carcase? Never—and long may our country be saved from another such a scene, of lank and lean and hungry office-seekers, howling like famished wolves around all the Executive Departments of this Government. And, sir, let me here express the confident belief, that if John Tyler had not in a good degree stopped the progress of this bloody proscription, and if he had never stood in the way of the distribution of the loaves and fishes amongst the friends of Henry Clay, he had never been called the *traitor*, the *wretch*, the *weak and vacillating* Chief Magistrate. No, we should have heard but little of all these things, if John Tyler had bestowed the patronage of his high office on the especial friends of the great Dictator of the Whig Party.

Mr. Speaker, before allude to other acts of violated pledges given by this universal Whig party, let me glance at some of the false and deceitful humbugs by which they succeeded in getting into power. The first which I will name is their shameful attacks on the leading democratic papers They were called "the by authority presses"—the hireling presses, &c. And after bringing them in such repute as to break off hundreds and thousands from reading them, they came forward with the solemn pledge if they were elected to power to SEPARATE THE PUBLIC PRINTING FROM THE POLITICAL PRESS.

They declared that they would separate the political press from the Government. What had they done? Their very first act was to elect Gales and Seaton printers to this House. Their very first act in the Senate was to violate a solemn contract, perfect and complete in all its parts, and dismiss Blair and Rives from their office as printers to that body.

HOOE CASE—FREE NEGRO TESTIMONY IN NAVAL COURTS MARTIAL.

There was another humbug cry which they used in the Presidential election, and which give the Democratic party much trouble—the Hooe case, gotten up by the Representative of the Richmond (Virginia) district. They trumpeted it all over the land, that a white man been convicted by the testimony of a free negro. From the noise they made about this affair, he supposed that their first act, in coming into power, would be to pass a law prohibiting the reception of free-negro testimony at all in our naval courts martial. Yet, they had not done so, although they had a triumphant majority in both branches of Congress.

STANDING ARMY.

There was the standing army, too, which gave the Democrats some trouble—more so than the Hooe case. The other day, when a proposition was made by his colleague (Mr. C. Johnson) to reduce the real standing army of the country, of 12,000 men, how did the Whigs vote? He referred to the journals to prove that they were not generally anxious to have a reduction.

CENSUS LAW.

Another humbug was used very much in his State. He referred to the census law. The people, in many sections, were made to believe that their property, even the most trifling articles, was to be taxed by the Federal Government. Look at the vote ordering these statistics to be taken. Was it a party vote? Assuredly not; and now that the statistics had been printed, every one admitted their value.

I with next to allude to another humbug, freely used by the Whig party in 1840. It deceived thousands. The election was coming on in the midst of great embarrassment in money matters, and whilst the prices of produce and property had greatly fallen from those of the preceding years. Instead of telling to the people the plain truth on the subject, they pretended that the great scarcity of money and the low prices were not the result of individual extravagance and folly, but of management in their rulers, and that if they would only turn Mr. Van Buren out, the tide of prosperity would again roll over the nation, that money would flow freely into every man's pocket, and that there would be

A TREMENDOUS RISE IN THE PRICES OF PRODUCE AND PROPERTY.

Mr. Clay dealt largely in such prognostications. He did not hesitate to proclaim that the mere fact of the *election* of General Harrison would raise the price of property in every portion of the Union. His colleague in the Senate (Mr. Crittenden) declared that, in his opinion, it would add one hundred millions of dollars to the capital of the country. When these two distinguished men uttered these sentiments and opinions they were caught up and repeated by "the little Clays and little Crittendens" all over this broad land, until the false and deceitful prophecy, fastened itself on the minds of hundreds and thousands of well-meaning people. But what has been the fulfilment? Property and produce have gone down, down, to prices far below what they were when these "Sir Oracles" predicted their rise. Money has grown scarcer and scarcer. One Bank after another has blown up, strewing the land with one fearful wreck of poverty, bankruptcy and ruin.

Mr. Speaker, I should be exceedingly glad if I had no other humbugs of the Whig party to expose to my constituents and to the country. But there is another which occupied too conspicuous a place in the campaign of 1840, and which succeeded too well in deceiving and cheating the good people of this country to be here omitted. I, of course, allude to the great Ogle humbug about the furniture of the President's House. The White House was described as more splendid than an Eastern palace, and its decorations and furniture outvied the elegance and grandeur of any European monarch. The speech was made up of newspaper scraps and garbled extracts of accounts with a total suppression, or confused arrangement of dates, and exhibited a false and deceitful view of the whole subject throughout. It was, in fact, a volume of old scraps pasted and patched about with a most studied and artful perversion of the facts of the case. Governor Lincoln, a Whig member from Massachusetts, of the highest character, exposed the whole trick at the time to the most withering scorn and contempt. But it was a good electioneering doument, and it was therefore franked to every corner and region of the country, with many a slight insinuation that *Lincoln* was not to be relied on—that true it was he was a Whig, but unfortunately, "in almost every flock there was some black sheep to be found." Never did a work, either of philosophy or of fancy, go through so many editions, and enjoy so extensive a circulation as Ogle on Spoonery. But mark how soon a full exposure followed upon the heels of this vile piece of trickery. In less than three months after, the same party came forward, and here, in these Halls, asked for and voted the sum of $6,000 to buy more furniture for fitting up and preparing this more than Eastern palace, for the residence of Gen. Harrison. The application astonished the House. The question was asked how is it possible that more furniture can be wanting, if what Ogle said was true or even half true? This led to an examination and description of the different rooms and their furniture, by which it appeared that the rooms and furniture were in such a condition that a majority here actually voted the six thousand dollars more to fit up the establishment for the accommodation of the President and his family—so much for that wretched piece of trickery and humbuggery by which many an honest man was cheated and defrauded out of his vote. But I turn away from these vile means by which the victory of 1840 was achieved. The most appropriate of all the mottoes adopted by the whig party was this—

"We stoop to conquer."

Yes, sir, it was true that they *did stoop*, how low it might be offensive to say. And they *conquered*, but it was a victory over the morals of this community, on which Heaven could shed none of its bright and holy sanctions. I have ever regarded the death of General Harrison, not as a dispensation of wrath against *him*, but as a token of divine displeasure against the frauds and devices by which his election was secured. The great moral lesson intended to be inculcated by it, no doubt was to teach our own, and the other nations of the earth, that although vice and fanaticism may triumph for a season, yet the true foundation of national prosperity, can only be laid in honesty, sincerity and truth.

Mr. Speaker, let us now leave the various means by which the Whig party succeeded in getting into power, in order to see *how* they have exercised it after it was obtained. Never did a party have a fairer chance or better opportunity for carrying out their principles, if it had any. In about three months they convoked Congress, which has been in session nearly ever since. They assembled here with a decided majority of more than 40 votes. They established their own rules, in their own way, and at their own time—they brought forward their own measures, and referred them to committees of their own appointments—The Democratic party was powerless, either for good or for evil. They had no part or lot in the business, and seemed to be here only in some sort as subscribing witnesses to what was done. Well, sir, what has been done? I repeat the question, what *has* been done? The first thing in order of time, as well as of demerit, is the

DISTRIBUTION BILL.

By this law all moneys raised by the sale and entry of the public lands, amounting to many millions of acres, are no longer to be paid over into the National Treasury, but are to be given away to the States. Not given in *equal* proportions neither. Nine of the twenty-six States are first given five hundred thousand acres each, and also 10 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales and entries. All this is to be done *extra* for them before distribution takes place; and, in that division, they get their proportionate dividend with the rest. Well, sir, *when* was this unequal donation made to the States? At the very moment when your National Treasury was so empty that you had to pass a Loan Bill to borrow money when and where, and from whom you could. Yes, sir, the same Congress that *gave away* your money passed a law to *borrow* money to supply your necessities. With one hand they *gave* away, whilst with the other they borrowed money. Was this sensible? Was it just? Was it honorable? But I will not go into particulars—I will say nothing of the caucus drill which got the bill through—nothing of the log rolling between its friends and the friends of the Bankrupt bill. These things are all known and condemned by the People.—South Carolina spurned the filthy bribe from her door—Virginia refused to touch a dollar of the money—other States, I think, have followed their noble example. My own, my loved and honored State, is at this moment decided in her opposition to this unwise and unequal measure. Look at her Representatives here on this floor-five Democrats and three Whigs—eight in all, are using their best exertions for its repeal. So far as yet we have not succeeded—but let me tell you this Distribution bill is a doomed measure—the hand of destiny is upon it, and repealed it must and will be.

The next thing done was the passage of the

BANKRUPT BILL.

This measure was the twin brother of the Distribution bill. It was prepared in a Whig caucus; brought into the House, and passed under the gag of the previous question. A few of the Whigs at first were a little refractory, but the overbearing dictation of Mr. Clay, soon put things to rights, and the bill was passed under circumstances that can never reflect credit upon the party who hurried it through.

Mr. Speaker, would you believe that attempts have been made to shuffle the odium of this law off of the Whig party, and to put it on the Democratic party? I have even received letters from Tennessee, speaking of this law having been passed by Democratic votes. I have also been informed, that in that State it is quite common for Whigs to say that it was passed equally by both parties. Sir, once for all, I call on you and this House, to bear witness to the utter falsehood of such insinuations. The Democratic party voted against it at every stage; they fought it at every step of its progress through both Houses. Sir, I have turned to the journal, and have it now lying before me, and it shows that, on the final passage of the bill, every Democrat in this House voted against the bill except three:Mr. Wood and Mr. Roosevelt, from the State of New York, and Mr. Dawson, from Louisiana.

The main question, viz: Shall the pass? was then put; and passed in the affirmative—yeas 111, nays 105.

The yeas and nays being desired by one fifth of the members present, those who voted in the affirmative are

Messrs. Adams, Allen, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, M. Brown Jeremiah Brown, Barker, Burnell, William B. Calhoun, Thomas J. Campbell, Robert L. Caruthers, Timothy Childs, Chittenden, J. C. Clark, S. N. Clarke, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, G. Davis, W. C. Dawson, *J. B. Dawson*, Deberry, J. Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gamble, Gates, P. G. Goode, Greig, Habersham, Hall, Halsted, Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt. James Irwin, William W. Irwin, Francis James, William Cost Johnson, I. D. Jones, J. P. Kennedy, Lane, Lawrence, Linn, Mason, Mathiot, Maxwell, Maynard, Meriwether, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Nisbet, Osborne, Pearce, Pendleton, Powell, B. Randall, A. Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Ridgway, Rodney, *Roosevelt*, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, T. Smith, Sollers, Stanly, Stokely, Stratton, Stuart, Taliaferro, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Warren, E. D. White, T. W. Williams, L. Williams, C. H. Williams J. L. Williams, Winthrop, *Wood*, Yorke, A. Young, J. Young.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. L W Andrews, Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Bidlack, Birdseye, Botts, Bowne, Boyd, A V Brown, C Brown, Burke, W Butler, W O Butler, G C Caldwell, P C Caldwell, John Campbell, W B Campbell, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Cross, Daniel, Davis, Dean, Doan, Doig, Eastman, J C Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, J G Floyd, C A Floyd, Fornance, Foster, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmer, Goggin, W O Goode, Gordon, Graham, Gustine, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, jr., Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jack, Cave Johnson, J W Jones, Keim, A. Kennedy, Lewis, Littlefield, A McClellan, R McClellan, McKay, Mallory, Marchand, Marshall, Mathews, Mattocks, Medill, Miller, Newhard, Parmenter, Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Pope, Proffit, Ramsey, Reding, Rencher, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Saunders, Shaw, A H Shepperd, Shields, Snyder, Steenrod, J H Thomson, Triplett, Turney, Underwood, Van Buren, Ward, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, J W Williams, Wise.

Of the 105 who voted in the negative there were but 17 Whigs, to wit: Messrs. L W Andrews, Birdseye, Botts, W Butler, Wm B Campbell, Foster, Gentry, Goggin, Graham, Marshall, Mattocks, Pope, A H Sheppard, Sprigg, J B Thompson, Triplett and Underwood.

I have also examined the journal of the Senate, and in that body, only four Democrats voted for the bill;

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge, Young.

Those who voted in the negative, are.

Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright.

Three of these: Walker, Williams, and Mouton, were directly and specially instructed by the Legislatures of their States to vote in that way. I repeat here, in my place, from the journals, that in the House, the vote for the passage of the bill, was one hundred and eleven; of these, three only were Democrats, all the rest were Whigs. In the Senate, there were twenty-six votes, for the bill; of these four were Democrats, (three under instructions and one, Mr. Young, of his own accord,) and all the rest were Whigs. Sir, these facts are notorious. Mr Clay and the Whig party have always boasted that *these* measures were *theirs*, and even now look to them in many quarters to secure Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency. Sir, the people of my State, both Whigs and Democrats, are opposed to this law; but a few of their Whig leaders and the Whig papers are trying to impose upon them the belief that one party was as much for it as another. The insinuation is false—proved to be false by the journals before me—proved to be false by all the published speeches of the session—proved to be false by the Whig Manifesto issued at the adjournment of the called session—proved to be false by various published letters of Mr. Clay himself.

I come now, Mr. Speaker, to inquire what this universal Whig party has done during the ten months of legislation in the way of the

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES, RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

They came into power on the 4th March, 1841. Let us compare the last year of Mr. Van Buren with the first year of the Whigs.

Van Buren expended in 1840	$22,389,356
The Whigs expended in 1841	26,300,000
In 1842, '3, and '4, they propose to expend in each year, after making all their retrenchments, the sum of	$26 or 27,000,000

The Secretary goes much higher, but the chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, and Mr. Clay, in his speech on his resolutions, puts the probable expenditures down, at the least, for the last mentioned sum of $27,000,000, and this, too, after all their contemplated reforms. Mr. Saltonstall has expressly told us, in his speech on the Tariff, "we should however remember that the estimate of twenty-seven millions supposes retrenchment." True, they may kill off a few clerks and pages, and dismiss a few old carts from the service about the public grounds, but after all is said and done, this Administration, in the first year, spent $26,300,000, and propose for the other three to spend twenty-seven millions. Who hears now since the election, what he heard every day *before* it—anything about the 13 millions of Mr. Adams's administration, as the criterion of the expenditures of this? On the contrary, look at the picture of expenditures as given by the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, (Mr. Saltonstall.) He is one of the very leaders of the Whig party in this House, and tells us as follows: "What is our financial condition? The Treasury is empty—we all know our revenue falls short, and has long fallen short of our expenditures; and whilst we are talking about the amount of our debt, whether it be 18 or 20 millions, or more, it is going on increasing; ☞ and at the end of every month since the Congress has been in session, the debt was perhaps one million more than it was at the commencement." Growing at the rate of one million of dollars per month!! God of Heaven, what, are we coming to? What a *change* has indeed been effected by turning out the Democrats! They spend $22,389,356 per year—the Whigs acknowledge that they can't get along with less than 26 or 27 millions. Beside this, the Whigs, by their own statements, in fifteen months have created a national debt of 18 or 20 millions, and that it is still growing at the rate of one million per month! I will not undertake to say what has gone with all this money. We know that some 25 or 30 thousand dollars were given away to the family of Gen. Harrison. He was President one month; for that the Constitution and laws allowed him something more than $2,000 but they voted to his widow the full amount for the whole year.—Beside this, the then Cabinet, after the death of Gen. Harrison, instead of giving him a decent and honorable interment, according to the usage of all Christian nations, and as worthy of one lately filling so exalted a station, issued their orders and collected at the President's all manner of frippery, of silk gloves, kid gloves, crapes, &c., to be distributed freely to the crowd who might choose to go up and help themselves to whatever they pleased, until the funeral expenses amounted to something more than $3,000. Let no man charge that I object to the necessary and proper expenses in burying the late President. But I do object to such shameless and unprofitable distribution of silly finery among the crowd, many of whom, by their incessant importunity for office, had contributed to his death. And more than all, do I object to the payment of such largesses, by a Whig Congress, which at this very session have refused to refund to General Jackson the $1,000 fine imposed upon him at New Orleans. General Jackson saved the most important city of this Union. In saving it he was compelled to proclaim martial law. For this he was arraigned and tried, and fined in the sum of $1,000. He bowed submission to the law, and paid down the money—that money you have had the use of for many years, and you have refused at this session to give it back to the General in his old age. Sir, a little more than one-third of what was wasted in useless finery on the crowd, and in back hire for loafers who were too lazy or too proud to walk in a funeral procession, would have restored the fine to this brave old soldier and patriot. The generous deed would have smoothed his dying pillow, and re-animated with gratitude a heart which, whilst it lives, whether you give back the money or not, can never fail to beat high for the honor, the happiness and glory of his country.

Camp Meeting.

The ministers and members of the Methodist Protestant Church will hold a camp meeting on the premises of Christopher Haines on Horse Creek, ten miles south east of Springfield, to commence the 18th of August.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Arrival of the Great Western.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Great Western, Captain Hosken, arrived about 9 o'clock this morning from Bristol, bringing us papers from that city to the 16th July inclusive, and from London to the evening of the 15th.

The most important news is the death of the Duke of Orleans, who was heir to the throne of France.

The commercial accounts, on the whole, are more favorable than before. There was more demand for cotton and for cotton-goods; and in merchandise generally, there was more movement. The prospects of the harvest were very good; yet the duties under the new tariff were running down, and the prices of foreign breadstuffs were rather better than at our last dates.

Money was very plenty in London. For advances on stocks, the rate was 1½ a 2 per cent. a year, and in the discounting of commercial paper 3 a 4 per cent.

PARIS, Wednesday, 9 p. m.—The official account published by the Government is as follows:

"A dreadful disaster has fallen upon the King, the royal family, and upon France.—The Prince Royal is dead! This morning, at half past 10, the Duke of Orleans went to Neuilly, to take leave of the royal family, intending to set off in the evening for the camp of St. Omer. A short distance from Neuilly the horses ran away. The Prince leaped out of the carriage. He was taken up senseless. One moment there were hopes of saving him, but the evil was beyond all earthly remedies. At half-past 4, after having received the succors of religion, the Prince breathed his last, surrounded by the King, Queen, and royal family, whose grief no words can express."

The Prince was alone in the carriage—a *demi d'Aumont* (travelling chaise)—which had a drum slung in front of it. The drum got loose and frightened the horses. The horses ran away but the postillion was enabled to stop them in a few minutes. In the mean time the unfortunate Prince had leaped out of the vehicle. The death of the Duke is attributed to a fracture of the spine. All the theatres of Paris were closed on Wednesday evening.

The melancholy accident which has thus deprived France of the heir apparent to the throne, which arose out of the revolution of July 30, and Louis Philippe of an affectionate, dutiful and beloved son, is an event which may, in its ultimate consequences, become of the highest importance in the affairs of Europe; because, if the tranquility of the world be again disturbed, it is in all probability through France that war will be let loose on mankind. It is highly improbable that the King of the French will live to witness the arrival of his infant grandson at majority; and a regency in France would be an occurrence potentious of the most eventful civil commotions amongst such an excitable people.

An aged King and an infant heir seem to belong to the most trying periods of French history—periods, indeed, infinitely less trying than that which awaits the country now; for, even amidst the disturbances and the excesses of former regencies, the person of the Sovereign was sacred, and the traditional principles of the royal authority were inviolate.

The late Duke of Orleans was born at Palermo on the 2d of September, 1810, showing him to have just reached the age of 32 at his death. His mother, Marie Amelie, the Queen of the French, is daughter of Ferdinand, King of the Two Sicilies, and whom Louis Philippe espoused at the time he was wandering abroad as plain Duke of Orleans. The departed Duke was one of a family of seven children, to whom Marie Amelie has been ever warmly attached. The Duke de Nemours, Louis Philippe's second son, was born at Paris on the twenty-fifth of October, 1814.

From the Globe.

The new Veto Power.

It is somewhat remarkable that, while the Federal party are exclaiming against the exercise of the Executive veto, authorized expressly by the Constitution, their leaders in the Senate should, without the least hesitation, and with a sort of nonchalance, put a veto in advance, and without constitutional authority, on a measure for which a majority voted.—This power, denounced as so formidable when exercised by a co-ordinate department, in virtue of a constitutional provision, is very flippantly announced as a very gratifying act by the Federal organ when the function is performed by a minority of the Senate, under an arbitrary rule of that body. The public will see how lightly the National Intelligencer can look upon the exertion of the grand veto function, when wielded by its political friends. The whole matter is thus disposed of in five lines:

"THE BANKRUPT LAW.—The Senate has again set its negative upon a proposition to repeal the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, which we suppose may now be considered safe from any further assault during the present session of Congress."

Its regular report of this transaction in the Senate is almost as brief. We copy it, that the public may see how easy it is for the minority to extinguish a great measure under a rule:

"BANKRUPT LAW.

"Mr. Benton called up his proposition for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the bankrupt act.

"Mr. B. addressed the Senate at great length on the subject.

"Mr. Berrien made a brief reply against granting leave at this late stage of the session; and the question on leave was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative, as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sprague, Sturgeon, Walker, Wilcox, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—21.

"Nays—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, White, and Woodbridge—21.

"The leave required two-thirds under the rule."

Here we have the proposition to introduce a bill to repeal a law (the passage of which was, in fact, the purchase of the distribution of the public lands, and which, with a full Senate, could not have passed at all) rejected by a minority of the Senate! By the application of the same rule, the Federal party may continue to prevent even the agitation of the question of the repeal of a law, which was log-rolled through Congress, against the sense of the majority of the body itself, and notoriously in defiance of the will of the nation.

While this misbegotten dishonest system is thus rendered inaccessible in Congress, and can neither be repealed nor modified, we find it, under the authority of the Federal judiciary, ousting State jurisdiction in almost all that now concerns debtor and creditor, by the great bankrupt sponge. The speculating gentry have only to invoke the aid of this grand absorber, which withdraws from the operations of the State laws all the obligations which they may have entered into under them; and in this way the efficiency of the sanctions, in which the creditor may have trusted, is silently destroyed.

In an opinion of Judge STORY, which we find copied in the Federal prints, this ground is assumed:

"My opinion is, that as soon as the bankrupt act went into operation in February last, it, *ipso facto*, suspended all action upon future cases arising under the State insolvent laws, where the insolvent persons were within the purview of the bankrupt act."

BAY HORSE—Taken up by Henry Saunders living three miles north west from the town of Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, one bay horse, supposed to be four years old last spring, about 14 hands high, left hind foot and both fore feet white to the pastern joints, some saddle spots on his back; appraised to $25. July 12, 1842. T D DAVIS, clk.

A SORREL MARE—Taken up by Barnabas Barrow, living eight miles southeast of Jacksonville, Morgan county, one sorrel mare, 14 hands high, three years old, blaze face, both hind feet white to the pastern joints; appraised to $20. June 20, 1842. J HESLEP, clk. 52*

CHESNUT SORREL MARE—Taken up by James Green, 12 miles southeast of Jacksonville, Morgan county, with bald face and three white feet, blind in the left eye, a white spot on the right knee, ten years old, 15 hands high; appraised at $20. June 28, 1842. J HESLEP, clk. 52*

LIGHT SORREL HORSE—Taken up before Ezer. Hughs, in Platt county, near Monticello, a light sorrel horse; star in his forehead, some spots of white hair, also gear marks, 16 hands high, four years old; appraised to $30. July 20, 1842. J. REBER, clk. pro tem.

CHESNUT SORREL HORSE—Taken up by John Keys, living in Jersey county, a chesnut sorrel horse, some saddle marks on the left side, a star and blaze in the face, a blemish in the left eye, a brand on the left side of the neck, either a cross or a T, some white on the left hind foot, about 14 hands high, supposed to be eight years old; appraised at $30. June 23, 1842. R. GRAHAM, clk.

TWO SORREL MARES—Taken up by William Ward, of Squaw Grove, in De Kalb county, a sorrel mare, supposed to be 15 years old or more, with a white stripe in the face lopped ears, mane trimmed, a number of saddle marks on the back, with a rope around the neck; appraised at $20. A light sorrel mare with a white stripe in the face, left hind foot white, with a snip and rope around the neck, supposed to be five years old; appraised at $40. J. R. HAMLIN, clk.

DARK SORREL HORSE—Taken up by Robert E. Larimore, in Fayette county, Illinois, a dark sorrel horse, supposed to be 5 years old last spring, with two small scars in the old lash, a blaze in the face, light mane; appraised at $20. June 29, 1842. J W BERRY, clk.

SORREL HORSE—Taken up by Nicodemus Brown, near Audubon, Montgomery county, Illinois, one sorrel horse, star in the forehead, small white spots on the withers, 14 hands high, four years old; appraised to $20. July 26, 1842. OLIVER COUDY, clk.

DARK BROWN MARE—Taken up by Isaac Gray, in Edwards county Illinois, one dark brown mare supposed to be ten years old, some white on her left hind foot, a few white hairs on her throat; appraised to $18. May 20, 1842. W. J. MAYO, clk.

BAY MARE—Taken up by Jacob Keefer living near Woodrow's mills, in Tazewell county, a bay mare, a blaze in her face, all hind and fore feet white, 14½ hands high, 3 years old; appraised to $37.50. July 25, 1842. JOHN H MORRISON, clk.

Fare reduced & Speed increased.

FROM Springfield to Peoria, Ill., and Macomb to Chicago, via Peru, Ottawa, Juliet, and Lockport to Chicago through in three days without riding at nights. Fare to Peoria $4, to Chicago $12—Coaches leave daily, except Sundays, at 4 o'clock A. M.

Also, from Springfield via Peoria, Knoxville, and Oquaka, to Burlington, Iowa. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock A. M. through in 2 days and fare only $9.

Also, from Springfield via Peoria, and Dixon's Ferry, to Galena and all parts of Wisconsin Territory. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 o'clock A. M. through to Galena in 3 days. Fare to Dixon $9, to Galena $13.

Books kept at the American House, Springfield, where passengers can secure seats by any of the above lines in first rate (Troy built) 4 horse post coaches, and may rely on finding as good stock and accommodations as can be found in the West.

FRINK, WALKER, & CO.
Agents and Proprietors.

Springfield, July 15, 1842.

N. B. Residents of the city will be called for by leaving directions the evening previous.
1—ly. F. W. & Co.

Proposals for Wood.

SEALED proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at the office of Secretary of State, for furnishing the State with one hundred and fifty cords of merchantable hickory wood (no white hickory to be included) to be cut four feet long, and to be delivered and corded up at the State House on or before the first day of December next.

Proposal will be received for the whole or any part of said wood.

L TRUMBULL, Sec. of State.

August 8, 1842. 2-2w.

SPRINGFIELD JOCKEY CLUB

RACES.

CENTRAL COURSE, FALL MEETING, 1842.

To commence on Tuesday, the 13th September, and continue five days.

FIRST DAY.

A sweep stake for Stallions that have made a season, two miles and repeat, entrance ten 3 year old steers—one half forfeit, three or more to make a race. To name and close by the 1st day of September.

The same day, a sweep stake for three year old colts and fillies, two mile heats, entrance $25—one half forfeit. To name and close by the 1st day of September.

SECOND DAY.

A sweep stake for two year old colts and fillies, mile heats, entrance $20—one half forfeit. To name and close by the 1st day of September; three or more to make a race.

The same day, a trotting race, two mile heats, entrance, $50; three or more to make a race.

THIRD DAY.

Jockey Club Purse $150--two mile heats.

FOURTH DAY.

Jockey Club Purse $200—Three mile heats.

FIFTH DAY.

Jockey Club Purse $100—Three best in five. Each day, after the main race, there will come off a post sweep stake race, at three o'clock.

WEIGHTS.

2 year olds, a feather,
3 year olds, 86 pounds,
4 year olds, 100 pounds,
5 year olds, 110 pounds,
6 year olds, 118 pounds,
7 year olds, and upwards, 124 pounds.
Mares and geldings allowed three pounds.

We can assure our friends that the Course was never in a better condition.—It is now under the superintendence of Mr. T B SCRUGGS, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., who has gone to great expense to fit up stables on the course, and is now prepared to receive horses to train on the most reasonable terms. Owing to the great dissatisfaction at the last spring meeting, we are under the necessity of confining our purses and the stakes that are now opened to horses owned or trained in this State or Indiana.

Come one, come all, see and judge for yourselves.

CAMP & MALLORY, Proprietors.

N. B. Proprietors of courses are requested to fix their fall meetings, so that owners of horses may have sufficient time to go from one to the other.

Springfield, August 10, 1842. 2-5w.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of John Rape, Jr., deceased, late of Sangamon county, Illinois, and will attend before the probate justice of said county at his office in Springfield, on the 1st Monday in October next. At which time and place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to attend and exhibit the same for adjustment.

HARRISON HATCHETT, adm'r. of John Rape, deceased.

August, 3, 1842 3-4t.

A WELL regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal from all obstruction. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the digestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an over abundance of bile, causes frequent nausea, in the stomach; and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetical, functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard—as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature, but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its efforts are always thereby much aggravated. The process of organic obstructions is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints and if persevered in, strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination, or alteration can develope or bring into action, and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

THE LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have proved to be most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents if not they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancreas, so as to produce a more copious flow of these secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalent capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters, or stinted secretions, are completely discharged.

Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasma, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original existing cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so afflicted. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though to relieve the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

Moffat's life Pills and Phoenix Bitters have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a positive and radical cure of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the life medicines are the only medicines that will thoroughly effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, William B. Moffat, 376 Broadway, New York.

The above valuable medicine is for sale by
May 27, 1841. GEORGE G. GRUBB.

HATS FOR STATE BANK PAPER AT PAR.

THE subscriber will take State Bank paper at par for one month, for all kinds of fur hats, at his usual prices, except plain Russia hats, for which he will add one dollar on each hat to his former price, or take the paper at 87½ cents on the dollar, which amounts to the same.
E. COOK.
Springfield, May 12, 1842.

GREEN TREE HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a house in the town of Carlinville, for the accommodation of travellers, which is situated two squares south of the Court House. Sign "Green Tree Hotel." Where he will always be found to render to the comfort of those who may favor him with a call, and hopes by unremitted attention to share a liberal patronage.
DANIEL ANDERSON.
Carlinville, Ill., May 2, 1842. 41-6m.

NOVELTY IN DRESS.

BIDDLE & KNOTTS, have received their spring and summer report of Fashions from Philadelphia, and invite the public to call and see the novelties in dress.

They pledge themselves to spare no pains to render general satisfaction, in making and cutting of garments committed to their charge. They are flattered that by a strict conformity to taste and workmanship, they will secure a liberal portion of the public favors.

Cutting of all kinds of garments for town or country, warranted to fit if made up by competent persons.

Prices reduced and State Bank paper taken at "almost par."

Lumber and produce taken for work in our line. May 13—41tf.

SALARATUS—3 tierces of eastern saleratus for sale by the keg or retail, cheap.
April 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

$50,000 STATE BANK Funds wanted, for which we will give the highest market price in white lead, paints of all kinds, drugs, medicines, oils, dye stuffs, surgical instruments, perfumery, window glass and glassware, paper, quills, ink, varnishes, &c. at as low prices as articles of like quality can be bought west of the mountains.
JOSEPH CHARLESS & CO.
Corner of Main and Pine Streets, St Louis.
April 29-5m

Official and worthy of attention.

WITH a view of closing his business the undersigned offers to dispose of his stock of clothing at cost. To any person desirous of entering into a safe and snug business this is a fair opportunity, the stock on hand is, without any prevarication, well selected, affording a much better assortment than any other in the place, and all made in a workman like manner. The stand which can be secured is equal to any in the city.

His summer supply having arrived this is a fine opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the same. For current funds offered he will allow no one to go away without having suited themselves, and if selling low for cash will meet the views of his customers, then he will undoubtedly please. Z. McCOMAS.
Illinois Clothing Store, May 22, 1842.

N. B. It is hoped that those knowing themselves to be indebted will call and settle without further delay. 43-tf. Z. McC.

JUST RECEIVED

2 BALES Raw Cotton, 6 bbls. Mackerel,
6 half bbls. No 1, Mackerel,
6 half bbls. No. 2, Mackerel,
6 ¼ bbls. No. 1, Mackerel, 6 ¼ bbls. No. 1, do
20 bbls. Molasses, 18 ¼ bbls refined Syrup,
12 bh'd New Orleans sugar,
10 boxes sperm candles,
35 bags superior coffee.
June 13, 1842.-tf. S M TINSLEY, & Co.

BRASS MOUNTED BUGGY—One new eastern built brass mounted buggy, latest style for sale low by GRUBB & LEWIS,
July 1, 1842.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, &c.

The first and only arrival of fresh GOODS

PURCHASED IN THE EAST THIS SPRING,

Are now opened at the New Cash Store, just removed to north west corner of the Public Square, lately occupied by Mr. Rankin.

THE assortment is large and general, consisting of every variety of the newest styles suitable for the season, among which are the following:

Calicoes of all prices, new styles, and fast colors
Ginghams, painted lawns, and muslin de laines
Plain and Fancy Bonnet silks, lawns and linings,
Black, Fancy colored, and plain dress silks and satins,
Lace and Fille veils, Dress handkerchiefs and scarfs,
A splended assortment of ribbons, laces hosiery gloves and mitts,
Braids, floss, cruel, tapes, cords, buttons, and threads,
A large supply of tailors' trimmings,
Fancy painted, laquered and feather fans,
Shell, horn and plated combs of all descriptions
Cambrics, plain and figured muslins, toilet covers and corded skirts,
Linen and cotton table diaper, Russia diaper towels and crash,
Men's and boys' summer wear of all descriptions,
Cloths, cassimeres, sattinetts, and Marseilles vesting,
A large supply of bed-ticking, bleached and brown domestics.
Latest style parasols, silk and cotton umbrellas,
Ladies' straw, Florence, and hood bonnets.
Children's and misses' straw and leghorn hats and bonnets,
Men's and boys' palm leaf and leghorn hats,
Ladies' plaid, buskin walking shoes, a new article,
Ladies' morocco and leather slippers, very low
Ladies' gaiter and leather boots and calfskin shoes,
A large and superior assortment of children's shoes,
Men's and boys' morocco, kip, and calf skin brogans,
Men's fine calf skin shoes, pumps and nullifiers,
Men's fine kip and calfskin boots,
Parlour and hotel slippers, &c.
Together with every other article in the dry goods line.

To which the subscribers solicit the attention of their friends & the public, assuring them that they intend to sustain the reputation they have acquired of selling goods cheaper than they have ever been sold in the State for Cash.

They return thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage they have heretofore given their store, and will endeavor to make it their interest to continue the same.

☞State Bank paper taken on as good terms as at other stores.
CONDELL, JONES & Co.
Springfield, April 6, 1842

North American Specific.

IN Offering to the public a remedy for a multitude of diseases the subscribers are aware that they are rendering themselves liable to the popular objection that no one remedy can be good for so many diseases. But when we look into the pathology of Chronic complaints, the fallacy of such objections is apparent—all diseases are either acute or chronic. Chronic diseases must first be acute and become chronic from a peculiar condition of the nervous system or some impurity of the blood or both; all chronic diseases then are in their nature alike, only modified in their appearance by the original symptoms which have occurred. If this be proved to be the case then a remedy having a specific curative effect on that condition of the system which nourishes the disease must cure the disease, without regard to the symptoms which previously marked it. For instance, although consumption, Dropsy, Rheumatism and Liver Complaints differ in their symptoms, yet when chronic they are mainly alike because they depend on the same impurity of the blood and are consequently cured by the same remedy, which the undersigned flatter themselves they have in their possession.

The North American Specific is a preparation entirely vegetable and on account of its peculiar combination has a specific action upon nerves and blood, many of the articles which enter into its composition were favorite remedies of the late Doctor KLUCK, of Missouri, and have been for a number of years used by the Hunters of the Rocky Mountains, from one of whom the receipt was obtained. The diseases in which the North American Specific is most pre-eminently efficacious are, *Consumption, Chronic Bronchetis, Chronic Coughs, Dropries of all kinds, Chronic Liver Complaints,* diseases of *the Spleen and Kidneys*; Chronic affections of the Stomach and Bowels, as Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa. &c. Also, in Rheumatism and Gout, Lumbago, pains in the joints, and gravel.—In those diseases which follow the improper use of mercury, and in all Venereal diseases, the North American Specific is peculiarly useful. In all scrofulous diseases as *Kings Evil, White Swelling,* and foul and *Indolent Ulcers,* the proprietors do not hesitate to pronounce it the best and most certain remedy that has ever been used. In all cutaneous diseases; also in Itch, Tetter, Scald-Head, Illinois Mange, &c. it has been found beneficial. Indeed in all cases where a revolution in the condition of the blood is required it never fails.

In diseases peculiar to women such as whites, falling of the womb, and barrenness it is especially beneficial.

It has also been highly recommended in all nervous diseases as in Tic Doloreux, Palsy, Epilepsy, &c. &c. Indeed it would be tedious to name all the complaints in which this invaluable Specific is a sovereign remedy. It may be sufficient after the above enumeration for the undersigned to say that in no instance in which they have tried it, has it disappointed their expectations. Besides they have submitted it to the practice of several respectable physicians, who can testify to its efficacy.

The North American Specific is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us or our authorized agents. It is put up in eight ounce bottles, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L., and the directions signed by our own hand as follows:
GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill., July 15th 1842.

N. B. The North American Specific is not sold by any Druggist in the United States.
50-ly.

Smith's Cholera Mixture.

A Certain Cure for Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaints, and Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaints.

THE undersigned having obtained the receipt for the above well known remedy from the family of the late Doctor SMITH, have at the earnest and repeated solicitation of those, whose experience in its use, has satisfied them of its superior excellence over all other remedies of this kind, determined to offer it to the public.

The great mortality which follows in the train of this class of disease and the melancholy fact that it has baffled the skill of the medical profession generally, gives to this remedy an importance that cannot be claimed for any one medicine now in use. This remarkable efficacious Mixture is entirely free from the objections which are applicable to the mercurial remedies now in general use among doctors; and can be used for any length of time with perfect safety to the patient. Another important consideration in favor of this remedy is the great saving of expense, and ease and facility with which it can be administered to children having the most irritable stomachs. We feel confident that all those who will try the remedy, will, without hesitation, give it the preference over all others. PRICE $1.

The "CHOLERA MIXTURE" is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us and our authorized agents. It is neatly put up in one ounce bottles, with directions, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L. and the directions signed by our own hand as follows:
GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield Illinois, July 1, 1842.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c,

BROOKIE & BUSH,

Have and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of the above named articles at the stand formerly occupied by Hill and Bush,
March 30, 1842.—37.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, JR.

TURNER IN WOOD, BRASS, IRON, AND CASTING.
Shop 2 doors South of the American House.
July 15, 1842. 50ly

COTTON YARNS AND BROWN MUSLINS—Just received 400 doz. spun cotton and 12 bales domestics, which we will sell very cheap for par funds or wheat at its cash value.
July 4, 1842. S M TINSLEY & CO.

SPECIE AND KENTUCKY FUNDS—Wanted to purchase for State Bank notes by
July 13. GRUBB & LEWIS.

Administrator's Notice.

WE have taken out letters of administration on the estate of George Pearce, deceased, of Sangamon county, Illinois, and shall attend before the court of probate for said county at the office of the probate justice of the peace thereof, in Springfield, on the 1st Monday in the month of September, 1842. At which time and place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same for adjustment.
ELIJAH PIERCE,
CHRISTOPHER PIERCE,
July 6, 1842.—50-4t. Administrators.

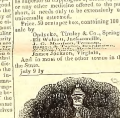
SIAS' IMPROVED VEGETABLE FAMILY MEDICINE—A sovereign remedy for Ague, Dumb chills, Bilious fevers, Colic, Cholic, Rheumatism, dysentery, Worms, coughs, Swelling in the bowels, pain in the head, side and stomach, Jaundice, Liver complaint, Costiveness, loss of appetite, Dropsy, Gravel, Dispepsia, Sick Head Ache, and Indigestion.

The inhabitants of the west can now be furnished with the justly celebrated Sias' Improved Vegetable Family Medicine. The ready sale and unparalleled success which has attended the introduction of this medicine in various parts of the western country, has induced the proprietor to establish an agency for its sale in the State of Illinois, to meet the wants of community. The high reputation it has acquired at the east, has given it additional lustre as an antidote for diseases in the west, being universally esteemed where it is known and administered.

To prepare a remedy which should be safe in its administration, and never injurious to the constitution, and yet wonderfully efficient in its operation, has long been a laudable and much desired object. This the author confidently believes he has accomplished, and this belief is founded on the freely accorded and grateful testimony of those who have proved its intrinsic worth.

As a specific for Bilious diseases, it is unrivalled. It is just such a medicine as every family requires, and none should be without it; it has taken the place of a family physician, in the most alarming cases of fevers, with the happiest results. In using it, it should be taken in sufficient quantities to produce a thorough evacuation.—Persons who are hard to operate upon, need not fear any ill result from taking large portions. If the constitution is such as to require it, twenty-five, or even more, may be taken with safety, although, in general, one fourth of this number is sufficient. If this medicine is administered in season, and in sufficient quantities, where persons are threatened with Ague and Bilious Fevers, it will almost invariably prevent the disease.—Where the disease has become seated, perseverance will soon effect a cure. The fame of this medicine may well be envied, commended as it has been by those who have tested its merits, as superior to Sappington's, Moffat's, Brandreth's or any other medicine offered to the public. In short, it needs only to be extensively used to be universally esteemed.

Price. 50 cents per box, containing 100 pills. For sale by
Opdycke, Tinsley & Co., Springfield,
Eli Wolcott, Jacksonville,
J. G. Morrison, Tremont,
Bassett & Taylor, Beardstown,
[illegible]
James Jackson, Virginia,
And in most of the other towns in this part of the State.
july 9 ly



THE undersigned will furnish coffins at the shortest notice, at his Cabinet Warehouse, south of the City Academy.
JOHN HUTCHINSON.
Feb. 4, 27-yl

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two or three good Journeyman Cabinet makers. Apply at John Busher's Leather Store.
April 22-tf JOSEPH BUSHER.

CHEESE—A lot of first rate cheese for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11.

NAILS—A great variety of nails, all sides, just received and for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

PAINTS—White lead, verdegris, and ground chrome yellow, chrome green, Prussian blue, rose pink, venetian red, red lead received and for sale by BROOKIE & BUSH.
April 22

TOBACCO—10 boxes tobacco for sale low by
july 1, 1842, GRUBB & LEWIS.

PRINTERS, HERE's A CHANCE.

AN excellent imperial Rust Press, nearly new, inking apparatus, chases, job type, &c. &c., for sale cheap, on the most liberal terms. For particulars apply to Edward Conner, Springfield, Illinois. Letters, post paid, will be attended to. E. CONNER.
April 15, 1842,—37-tf.

WANTED,

Side bacon, lard, wheat, bees-wax and deer skins,—For which the highest price in *State Bank notes,* or goods, will be paid. We have on hand and are receiving a good supply of all kinds of goods, suitable for the season, which will be sold very low for any of the above articles, or cash.
S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.
Springfield, April 2, 1842. [Journal copy.

DYE-STUFFS—Ground logwood, red wood fustic, Nicaragua wood, indigo, madder, alum, copperas, camwood, on hand and for sale by
April 22 BROOKIE & BUSH.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership existing heretofore under the firm of Cross & Heslep, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the name of the firm will be used by either of the undersigned in the settlement and liquidation of debts.
BRYAN CROSS,
July 1-4w* JOSEPH HESLEP.

GLASS TUMBLERS—150 dozen assorted plain and fluted glass tumblers, cheap for cash. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.
April 8, 1842.

INDIGO—3 ceroons just received, best Spanish F., for sale cheap.
April 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

NOTICE.

JOHN BROOKIE having purchased the interest of D. B. HILL, in the drug store of Hill & Bush, the business will hereafter be conducted by said Brookie and E. B. Bush, in co-partnership under the firm of Brookie & Bush.
JOHN BROOKIE,
E. B. BUSH.
March 30, 1842.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle immediately, as it is important that their business should be brought to a speedy close. H. & B.
March 30.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED

LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,

For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Perhaps you think that this Liniment is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character and many others that might be mentioned are speedily cured, or the persons greatly relieved by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

None are the genuine but those that have "A. & M. Lindsay's Liniment" blown in the bottle.

Have you a Pain or Weakness in the small of the back? If so, apply the Liniment freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will certainly relieve you.

Have you the Rheumatism? If so, first wash the affected part with cold water and castile soap, then bathe it with warm vinegar and rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment with the flat of your hand before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Linimen twice a day, and you will soon be free from this troublesom disease.

Have you a Numbness or Coldness in your legs, arms or feet? If so, rub the affected part well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and in short time you will be well.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so, apply the Liniment three time a day, and all unpleasant sensation will soon disappear.

Have you Sprained yourself? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you Bruises or Burns? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and you will soon be well.

Have you a Cut or Wound? If so, apply the Liniment with a feather two or three times a day.

Are your Limbs or Joints swelled? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and the swelling will soon disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Liniment every morning and evening, washin every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a Pain in the breast or Side? If so, apply the Liniment morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore Eyes? If so, wet a soft rag with the Liniment and apply it on the outside of the eyes, every night on going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears Frosted or Poisoned? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day and it will positively cure them.

Have you Corns on your feet? If so, wet them well with the Liniment two or three times a day, and it will generally cure them.

Certificates.

This is to certify that I have used Lindsay's Liniment for a very severe attack of rheumatism. It relieved me immediately of pain and effectually cured me in a short time. And I know from experience that this Liniment is a first rate article. I conceive it my duty to make known to the afflicted. THOS. BROOKER.
Sangamon Co., Aug. 19th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter, so much so, that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure.
THOMAS E. RANDALL.
Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I saught for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured.
ROBERT CAMPBELL.
Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840.

This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended to highly.
FRANCIS DORRELL.
Springfield, Nov. 15th 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any I have ever tried. E. PILCHER.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause threatened mortification; but hearing this Liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work.
DAVID POTTS.
Sangamon County, Aug. 19, 1840.

Important to Farmers and owners of horses.

Has your Horse the sweeney? If so, apply the Liniment two or three times a day, rubbing well with the ends of your fingers.

Has your horse the Fistula? If so, add to one bottle of the Liniment one and a half ounce of the Oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture.

Has your horse the Big head or Big jaw? If so, mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula.

Has your horse the Spavin? If so, first beat the affected part with a round smooth stick until it is somewhat bruised, then mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula and Big head.

Has your horse the Scratches? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and occasionally wash the parts with soap and water.

Has your horse a Sprain? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and it will soon be removed.

Has your horse a Weakness or Trembling in the Limbs? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with a rough cloth.

Has your horse a Scum or Film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment in the hollow above the eye two or three times times a day, and it will positively cure it.

Has your horse the Splint? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing the affected part well with a round smooth stick.

Prepared only by A. & M. LINDSAY, North West corner of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois, and for sale by them and their authorized agents.

☞Persons wishing to become Agents must be well recommended.
Springfield, Ill. July 23, 1841—ly.

CABINET FURNITURE, TURNING, and Upholstering establishment.—The subscribers having taken the shop on sixth street, two doors south of the American House, are prepared to manufacture cabinet furniture of the best materials and in the most approved style. We have now on hand a large assortment which we will sell very low for cash, or most kinds of country produce.

Hair, moss and shuck mattresses, paper hanging. Window curtains cut and made, and every thing in that line done in the best manner and on short notice.

Having the best lathe now in use in this city, we are prepared to do all kinds of turning, either of brass, wood, or iron, with neatness and despatch. Coffins made to order.

Wanted, several thousand feet of cherry, black walnut, lin, sycamore and maple lumber, for which the highest price will be given.
30 RUCKEL, BILLSON, & CO.

GLASS—Just received a lot of window glass, also cut and plain glass tumblers, flasks, vials, and quart, half gallon and gallon bottles. All for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

AGENTS.

A LIST comprising part of the Agents for A. & M. LINDSAY'S LINIMENT, with their places of residence.
Dr. H. L. Hoffman, St. Louis, Mo.
Messrs. Francis & Edwards, do
J. Grinsted & Co. Louisville, Ky.
E. B. Hinman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. D. A. Fahnestock and Co Pittsburg Pa.
Clark and Co, Chicago, Illinois
J. G. Smith, Peru,
F. L. Thompson, Ottowa
Little and Barnum, Juliet
Dr John Grant, Lockport
White and Co., do
Wilcox and Howard, Magnolia
E. M. Holman, Jerseyville
James G. McCreary, Rushville
B. H. Adams, Kane,
Dr M M Reed, Jacksonville
Dr John Olive, Carlinville
Harvey Dunn, Chambersburg
James Forbes, Pittsfield
Dr T A Hoffman, Beardstown
Wm. A Andres, Winchester
Vincent Higby, White Hall
C Knapp, Middletown
Dr J L Shaw, Tremont
F A Allair, Aurora
Elisha Freeman, St Charles
J and A. Teffe, Elgin
O F and G A Miller, Quincy
T Fish, Washington
L O Hulbert, Peoria
John Shinn, Canton
G. W Hickman, Farmington
Achilles Robb, Lewistown
Marsh, Hankinson and Co, Alton
Dr L Allen, Decatur
Toynan and Kyle, Macomb
Lewis Evans, Carthage
Rockwell and Salisbury, Warsaw
Clark and Patten, Geneva
R F Bell, Crow Meadow
W Naylor, Virginia
Charles Gilkey, Ewington
James Whitlock, Marshall
G S Taylor and Co, Shelbyville
Abner Pain, Paris
Monroe, Chambers and Co, Charleston
E S Phelps, Princeton
N M McCurdy, Vandalia
F H Herriford, Hillsboro
Dr J Duncan, Knoxville
John Rodgers, Monmouth
J G Potts, Galena
S Hill, Petersburg
G W Patrick and Co, Terre Haute, Ind
G W Westbrook, Burlington, Iowa
V Spalding, Madison do
3-14

GEO. G. GRUBB. **NEW FIRM,** THO. LEWIS.
Auction, Commission, Forwarding, and General Agency, at Springfield, Ill.

THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership for transacting the above business, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the large three story Brick, next to the State Bank, and opposite the State House, East side of the [illegible] where they will thankfully receive [illegible] of every description for [illegible] sale, and attend with punctuality to [illegible] entrusted to their care. Real estate [illegible] leased in city or country; they have commodious rooms for the display of Furniture, Merchandize, &c. Advances made on Furniture, Merchandise, [illegible] cent places.

REFER TO
Messrs. Tinsley & Co., R. Irwin & Co., B. C. Webster & Co., Mr. J. L. Lamb, N. A. Rankin, Springfield, Illinois.
Messrs. Bassett & Taylor, B. W. Scheider and Co., Beardstown.
Messrs. J. S. Stone & Co., Mr. J. G. Lamb, Alton.
Messrs. Conn & Chambers, Meridosia.
Messrs. Anderson & Thompson, W. L. A. Van Deventer, Rabory & Shaffner, St. Louis, Mo.
Messrs. John W. Borrows, John Goodin, New Orleans.
Mr. R. W. Worthington, Rodney, Miss.
Mr. James Wickersham, Pittsburg.
Messrs. A. Melvin & Co., S. & R. Stout, New York.
Messrs. Bray Barcroft & Co., Robert Taylor, Wm. J. Leiper, Philadelphia.
Messrs. John W. Stout, Col. J. C. Zabriskie, Brunswick, N. J.
Mr. A. P. Howell, Newark, N. J.
Messrs. Emmerson, Harris & Potter, Boston.
January 1, 1842—4w

TEXANS VICTORIOUS!—The undersigned has just received his spring stock, which will enable him to furnish his customers with hats of the latest style; he has also received a few cases of eastern made hats for the accommodation of those that want a very low article. Also, a general assortment of wool hats, 20 doz. palm leaf do. glazed elastic do. elastic caps, and a few doz. fancy caps for children. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine the quality and prices for themselves.
April 8. ELI COOK.

FEVER & AGUE LOZENGES—Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges are offered to the public with the greatest confidence in their adaptation to the cure of the intermittent fever, or as commonly called fever and ague.
34 GRUBB & LEWIS

Administrator's Notice.

ALL those that have claims against the estate of George Dexter deceased, late of Jefferson county, are requested to present them before the probate justice of the peace in said county, in Mt. Vernon, on the 1st Monday in September next, when and where I shall attend for the purpose of having all such claims allowed or rejected. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
SAMUEL W CARPENTER, Adm'r.
July 8, 1842. 51-4t*.

Administrator's Notice.

WE have taken out letters of administration on the estate of Nathan Butler deceased, of Sangamon county, and shall attend before the court of probate for said county, at the office of the probate justice of the peace thereof, in Springfield, on the first Monday in the month of September, 1842. At which time and place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same for adjustment.
WM. A. BUTLER, Adm'r.
MARTHA H. BUTLER, Adm'x.
July 13, 1842. 51-4t*.

FOR RENT OR TO LEASE—THE Store situated between ours and Wm. P. Grimsley, will be fitted up to suit the hardware, dry goods or grocery business, and leased on favorable terms. S M TINSLEY & CO.
Springfield, July 21, 1842.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Benjamin Minton of Mason county, to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Benjamin Minton, of Mason county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts, under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the first day of October next, at the District Court Room in the City of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Dated this 19th, day of July, 1842.
JAMES F. OWINGS, clk.
J. D. URQUHART, Sol. 52-2w.

COTTON YARN & BATTING—Just received from the manufacturer's 5000 doz Hope cotton yarn and 16 bales cotton bats for sale low for cash or wheat.
Ju22ly S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

NOTICE.—Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company's checks (or notes) wanted for goods or currency. The highest premium paid for specie.
Goods sold low for cash
S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.
March 11th, 1842—tf.

WALLACE & DILLER

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of the above articles which they offer low for cash. Physicians and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The following comprise some of the articles just received:

100 oz sulphate quinine	100 lbs sup carb soda
50 oz extract bark	35 lbs red sanders
40 oz piperine	17 lbs carb Magnesia
15 lbs Turkey opium	35 lbs calcined magnesia
50 lbs English calomel	100 lbs African cayenne
150 gals spts turpetine	30 lbs red precipitate
550 gals linseed oil	50 lbs pearl barley
300 gals train or fish oil	50 lbs gum assafœtida
500 gals lamp oil	10 lbs white wax
500 lbs castile soap	150 gum camphor
50 lbs chrome yellow	35 lbs red bark
25 lbs chrome green	15 lbs calisaya bark
550 lbs oil vitrol	13 lbs yellow bark
100 lbs chipped logwood	30 lbs arrow root
500 lbs alum	50 lbs rhubarb root
510 lbs white lead dry	30 lbs red chalk
50 kegs white lead	100 lbs white chalk
100 lbs venetian red	350 lbs glue
50 lbs blue vitrol	14 lbs balsam copavia
70 lbs macouba snuff	35 lbs nutmegs
150 lbs coperas	50 lbs rapee snuff
155 lbs gum aloes	300 lbs gum shelac
50 lbs cloves	350 lbs cam wood
100 lbs tartaric acid	50 lbs liquorice ball
5 baskets salad oil fresh	50 lbs powdered rhubarb
95 lbs cream tartar	35 lbs columbo root
1000 lbs saleratus	50 lbs Alexandria senna
600 lbs rosin	100 lbs India senna
160 lbs flor sulphur	1500 lbs spanish whiting
50 lbs sarsaparilla root	34 lbs pink root
50 lbs fresh tamarinds	40 lbs chamomile flowers
50 lbs seidlitz mixture	5 lbs French chalk
150 lbs cinnamon bark	5 oz pure kreosote
65 lbs English mustard	5 oz sulphate morphia
50 lbs refined borax	3 oz aceate morphia
39 lbs aqua fortis	1 oz oil roses

Springfield, August 14, 1841.

DENTISTRY.—GEORGE STUART, Surgeon Dentist, and manufacturer of incorruptible Teeth, just returned from the South, respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield, and the surrounding country, that he has opened an office at his dwelling in Sixth st., South of the American House, where he will perform the various operations on the Teeth.

He has on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of Natural and Chemical or incorruptible teeth, which he will insert in the best manner from a single tooth to an entire set. Teeth extracted with improved instruments. Teeth filled with fine gold, silver and tin foil.

From G. Stuart's long experience and extensive practice in the city of Philadelphia and Springfield; he feels justified in warranting all his operations. G. S.
june 26—6

SPRINGFIELD COACH FACTORY.

S. H. VANHOFF & O. LEWIS, would inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture and keep on hand all description of Carriages. Having been engaged for several years in the above business, they feel conscious that their work for durability, neatness of execution and cheapness, cannot fail to suit those wishing to purchase. They have on hand several Buggies and Barouches, which they invite the public to call and examine. Their shop is opposite the Methodist Meeting House.

☞They will also attend to the Waggon making business, and repairing of every description at the shortest notice. V. & L.

Cary Plough.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and customers, the agricultural community, of this and the adjoining States, and dealers in Ploughs, that they are now prepared to fill all orders for the same on presentation.

The mould board of this well and so favorably known plough, is made of wrought iron, and the share of steel, 5-16ths of an inch thick, which carries a fine sharp edge. The whole face of the mould board and share is ground smooth, so that it scours perfectly bright in any soil, and will not choke in the foulest of ground. It will do more work in a day, and do it much better and with much less labor, to both team and holder, than the ordinary ploughs that do not scour, and in consequence of the ground being prepared better, the agriculturalist obtains a much heavier crop.
JEWETT & HITCHCOCK.
Near the south-east corner of the square.
Feb. 1, 1842. 27

IRON, STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

THE subscribers, thankful for past favors, respectfully inform their numerous friends and customers that they still keep on hand a large assortment of stoves, embracing all the late and most approved patterns, of cook, fancy parlor, Franklin, seven and ten plates, coal stoves and grates, with all the necessary apparatus.—Also, a large and general assortment of flat, round and square bar iron, from the most approved manufacturies; American, English, blister, and cast steel.

Our iron foundry being in complete and successful operation, we are prepared to make all castings usually made at a foundry, and to fill all orders for the same, at short notice. A large supply of mill and hollow ware castings, andirons, grate bars, wagon boxes &c. always on hand, and will be sold at much lower rates than heretofore.

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

We have also a large supply of tin ware, which we will sell wholesale at St Louis wholesale prices. Purchasers will therefore find it to their interest to buy of us, as they will thereby save freight and charges. We are prepared to do all descriptions of copper, sheet iron and tin job work, at short notice.

The subscribers are also the manufacturers and vendors of Jewett's improved patent Cary Plough.

Wheat, flax-seed, good dried hides, dried deer skins, beeswax, feathers, cotton and linen rags. old copper, brass and pewter, taken in exchange for any article except bar iron and steel.
JEWETT & HITCHCOCK,
Near the south east corner of the square.
Feb. 4. 27

TO OUR FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS,

Greeting: This is to inform you that we, too, are receiving a heavy reinforcement to our stock of goods, wares and merchandise, of as good a quality, as pretty styles, and as many of them, as the present unparalleled derangement and pressure in money matters will justify, which *we will let slide at prices to suit the pay we get.*

Our house is filled to overflowing with all the comforts, necessaries, luxuries and conveniences that any reasonable man or woman could wish for, such as Broad cloths, cassimeres, beaver and pilot cloths, cassinets, heavy fulled cloths for pants, jeans, flannels, blankets, merinos, muslin de laines, calicoes, ginghams, linens, bonnet silks and ribbons, vestings, silks and satins, shawls, hankerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, checks and tickings overcoats, cloaks and umbrellas, hats, caps and bonnets, boots, shoes and stockings, cotton yarn batting, wadding and wicking. *Huge quantities* of sugar, coffee, tea, salt, nails, axes and chains, tobacco, cigars, hard-ware, glass and queensware. Also, a *strong* sprinkling of the *ardent* in all its various forms. In short, we have all things that will add to the enjoyment of that portion of the human family whose good fortune it is to be located within trading distance of the subscribers.
Oct 29. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

REMOVAL.—WALLACE & DILLER have removed their Drug store to the east side of the public square, in the white building one door south of the State Bank.

DR. WALLACE will give prompt attention to all commands he may be favored with in the city, in his professional avocation. Office at the Drug store—residence on sixth street south of the American House. April 8.

CITY HOTEL,

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
Washington Street, N. W. Corner of the Square.

THIS old stand has been so improved by building a large addition to it, that the proprietor is now able to accomodate citizens and strangers as well as any other House in the vicinity, and on as reasonable terms, and no pains shall be spared in trying to make all comfortable that may favor him with a call. He hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of public patronage.

There is also a good stable connected with the House.

TERMS.

Regular boarders per week with lodging	$3 00
do do do without lodging	2 50
Transient do per day,	1 00
do do per meal in all cases	25
Horse keeping per day,	50

P. S. Gentlemen and ladies parlors and rooms for society and club meetings can be furnished at all times.
jan. 1, 1842—ly J. JOHNSON.

MEDICINES, &c.

A. LINDSAY & BRO. Have just received a fresh supply of the best and most approved Family Medicines, which they offer at reasonable prices. Among which are

Brandreth's Pills (only agents in Springfield)	Bateman's drops
	Golden tincture
Hobb's ague pills	Harlem oil
Sappington's ague do	Oldridge's balm Columbia to restore hair
Evan's Cammomile	
Phelp's Tomato	Indian hair oil
Kennedy's do	Bear's oil for hair
Croombecker's dispeptic	Mecasser oil
Dutch or Vienna pill	Thompson's eye water
Lee's billious and anti do	Extract of Sarsaparilla
Good's pill	Itch ointment
Hooper's do	Essence of cinnamon
Goelicke's sannitive.	do spice
Hay's liniment cure for piles	do Peppermint
	Oil Spike
Hewe's rheumatic liniment	do British
	do Soap
Lindsay's nerve and bone do	Turlington's Balsam of Life,
Spohn's Remedy for sick head ache	Steer's Opodeldoc,
	Gum Camphor
Godfrey's cordial	February 11.

CARPENTERS bench screws, just received and for sale by
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER

LOAF SUGAR—A great assortment of loaf sugar just received and for sale by
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

LIQUORS.—A general assortment of liquors, which we offer at cost, hoping thereby to get rid of it forever, come wet boys and you shall have bargains in the critter..
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

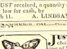
FRESH OYSTERS—A lot of fresh cove oysters, warranted good, just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11.

TUBS, WOODEN BOWLS, & BASKETS—a large assortment by
june 25 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

JUST received, a quantity of very fine sugar, which we will sell as cheap as possible.
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

A GREAT variety of castings—pots, kettles, griddles, skillets, &c., just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11, 1842.

JUST received, a quantity of iron, and for sale, low for cash, by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.



JUST RECEIVED a choice lot of Fish, consisting of Mackerel, Susquehannah Shad, Salmon, Herrings, pickled and smoked, &c.—For sale by
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

SCAMMON'S REPORTS For sale at the Springfield Book Store.
18 JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

MEDICATED CANDY, for Coughs, Colds, &c. manufactured and constantly on hand and for sale by
Jan. 11 HILL & BUSH.

POCKET PISTOLS—A lot of pocket pistols, and knives for sale, very cheap, at the sign small watch and large spectacles.
18 C. W. CHATTERTON.

SILVER SPOONS at 5 50 per sett. The silver is warranted equal to dollars, and the work can't be beat. Also, silver thimbles, spectacles and pencils, at reduced prices, one door south of the Springfield Book store.
18 C. W. CHATTERTON.

JUNIATA IRON—COMMON BAR SIX CENTS.—30 tons just received of the celebrated Sligo Iron, which we offer at 6 cents for common sizes. E. B. PEASE & BRO.
april 2—yl

A LOT of Dried Peaches just received and for sale, cheap for cash, by
A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11, 1842.

COFFEE—Just received a great variety of Coffee, some of which we will warrant to be of first quality, just received and for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

JUST received, several boxes sperm & tallow candles, of all kinds and fancy colors, and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11.

A great variety of tobacco, some of which is sweet and of first quality, just received.—Those who use the weed will please call on
feb. 11 A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

SUNDRIES.—Golden seal, Hemlock bark, White pond lilly Root, slippery elm bark, and lobelia seeds, just received and for sale by
Jan. 11 HILL & BUSH.

OILS—Superior lamp, linseed, olive and Tanners oil, for sale by HILL & BUSH, west side public square.
March 4,

TOBACCO—Best quality James' River chewing tobacco and cigars of various brands, kept constantly on hand by HILL & BUSH, west side public square.
March 4,

JUST received, a fresh lot of Teas of every kind, warranted of first rate quality, and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11,

ALL kinds of stone ware, viz: crocks, jugs, churns, &c., just received and for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

TIN WARE—All kinds of tin ware and wooden buckets, just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice lot of Flat Irons of various sizes, with every description of castings, embracing tea kettles, wash kettles, odd lids of every kind and size, and pots of all sizes—for sale at the new store of
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

JUST received, a lot of white lead and linseed oil, and for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

Thrashing Machines on Consignment.

WE have just received eight of those valuable machines from Ohio, we sold several last year and have sufficient proof of their superior quality. These are intended for four horse power, and made by Messrs Dallum & Wiley. Price $200, on six months for approved paper or wheat the approaching season.
Apply to BASSETT & TAYLOR.
Beardstown, Feb. 8, 29—3mo.

VARNISHES—Superior Copal, Japan, black oil, and paper varnishes, kept constantly on hand by HILL & BUSH, west side of public square.